

The Global Newspaper
Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

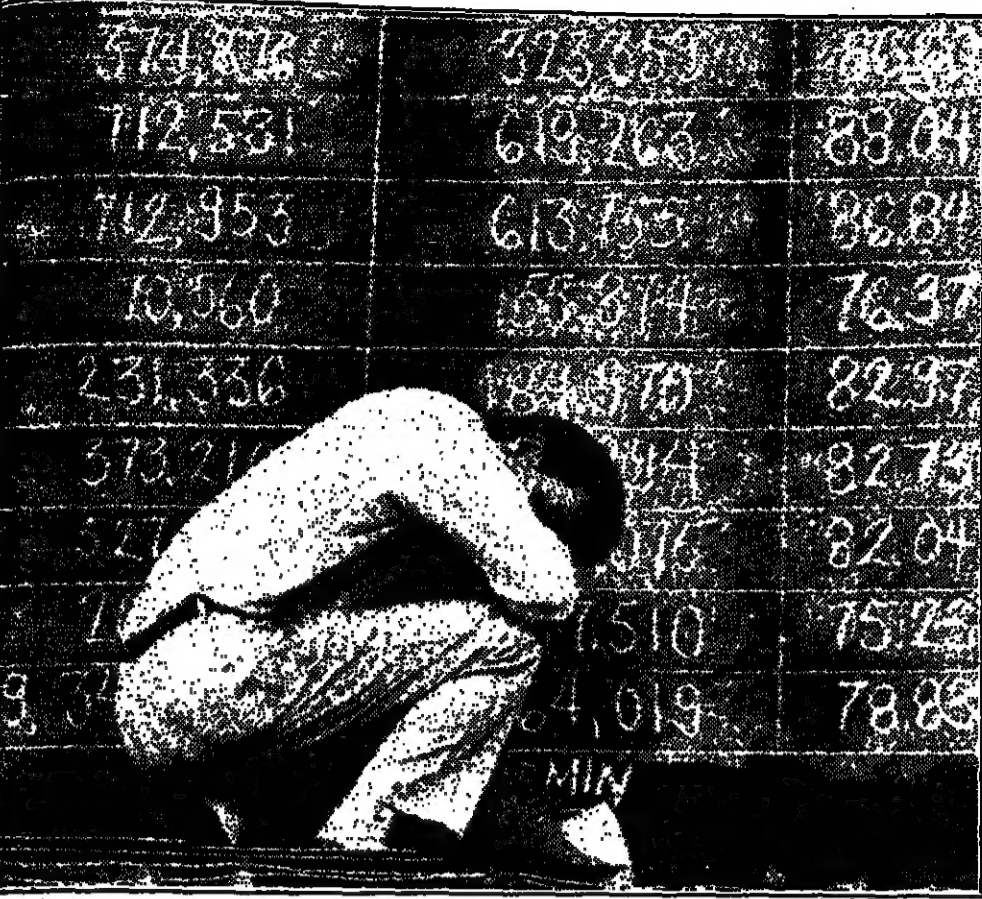
52,331

6/87

**

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887



A member of a private monitoring agency took a break Tuesday in Manila during ballot counting. Unofficial results showed the constitution winning 78.51 percent of the votes.

Indicators Soar 2.1% In U.S.

But Analysts Cite Year-End Factors In Big Increase

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's main gauge of future economic activity rose a sharp 2.1 percent in December compared with November, the biggest gain in almost four years, largely because of temporary increases in building permits and borrowing.

The rise in the Commerce Department's Index of Leading Indicators, which is designed to predict economic activity three to five months ahead, was the fourth in as many months and followed a revised 0.9-percent gain in November. The November rise had originally been reported as 1.2 percent.

But analysts, who had been expecting a strong December performance, cautioned against reading too much into it. They said the December figure reflected several temporary factors, such as a year-end rush to beat changes in U.S. tax law, rather than any significant long-term economic rebound.

In separate reports that provided more apparent good news for the government, the department said Tuesday that new orders for non-military goods rose 4.4 percent in December, the best showing since September 1980, while the U.S. housing industry had its best year since 1978.

The economic reports, however, did little to help the dollar, which slid again Tuesday. (See Page 15.) The December advance in the leading indicators was the largest since a 3.1-percent gain in January 1983, when the U.S. economy was beginning to pull out of the 1981-82 recession.

The biggest influence on the index came from a huge increase in building permits. But this largely reflected a rush by builders in California to obtain permits before higher fees took effect on Jan. 1.

Another influential factor was a large rise in business and consumer credit. Analysts said consumers sought to take advantage of sales tax deductions and corporations bought capital equipment before the tax deadline.

See MILITARY, Page 2

See ECONOMY, Page 15



PROTEST IN BEIRUT — Fiyal Pothil, right, wife of Robert Pothil, one of four professors kidnapped late last month, leading a protest march Tuesday in Beirut. Terry Waite, the missing British church envoy, was reported to still be in West Beirut. Page 2.

Iran Calls Journalist Zionist Spy

But One Report Says Seib Will Be Freed Soon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NICOSIA — Iran's official radio said Tuesday that Gerald F. Seib, the detained Wall Street Journal correspondent, was being held as a "spy of the Zionist regime."

Tehran radio also said that the United States had officially asked Iran to release Mr. Seib, but did not say when or how the U.S. request had been made and gave no other details.

The South-North News Service, a U.S.-based organization that specializes in covering developing countries, reported Tuesday that Mr. Seib would be freed within 48 hours.

A dispatch from its Tehran correspondent, quoting a source in the Iranian Intelligence Ministry, said that Mr. Seib was expected to be released to the Swiss Embassy and to leave Iran on a regular Swissair flight to Zurich.

The dispatch gave no immediate explanation for the decision. The Tehran radio report was the first instance in which Iran officially confirmed the arrest of Mr. Seib. He was detained by the Iranian authorities on Saturday night.

Mr. Seib, 30, was one of more than 50 foreign journalists invited to Iran last week for a tour of the war front with Iraq. He had spent 10 days in Iran before he was seized.

Following his detention, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said that a "spy of the Zionist regime" had been arrested after entering the country with a false passport and disguised as a journalist. It did not identify the person by name or nationality.

Tehran radio said Tuesday that Mr. Seib was the "spy of the Zionist regime" who had come to Iran disguised as a journalist.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Tehran, asked if the U.S. request that Mr. Seib be freed had been made through the ministry, replied, "I haven't heard anything."

The spokesman said Mr. Seib carried a U.S. passport, "but intelligence authorities say it is forged." Earlier a spokesman for the Wall Street Journal had said that such allegations were false.

Warren H. Phillips, chairman and chief executive of the newspaper, said Monday efforts were being made through diplomatic channels to gain Mr. Seib's release.

The Swiss Embassy in Tehran, which has handled U.S. interests since Washington broke relations with Tehran in 1980 following the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, declined to comment on Mr. Seib's case. (AP, Reuters)

U.S. Response Muted

Relatively low-key statements from the White House and the U.S. State Department appeared aimed at avoiding an exchange of charges with Tehran that might make it more difficult for the Iranian authorities to let Mr. Seib go promptly. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

A State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said there had been no information through official channels of any formal charges filed against Mr. Seib. The Swiss Embassy "is protesting Seib's detention and demanding his immediate release," Mr. Redman said. He declined to call Mr. Seib a hostage or to categorize his situation, adding that "the most I can say now is that his detention is simply unwarranted."

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, holding out the possibility that Mr. Seib was being held by mistake, said, "We remain hopeful that that would be recognized and that he would be released."

LATE NEWS

Police, Students Battle in Madrid

MADRID (Reuters) — Thirty policemen and six youths were hurt as Spanish students fought with police outside the parliament Tuesday night after Education Minister Jose Maria Maravall called their demands for social benefits and free access to universities unrealistic. Seventeen persons were detained. Most of the injuries were minor, police sources said. Police used batons and water cannon against students who fought them with stones and bottles. Students have pressed their demands for two months with marches and boycotts.

Vote to Override Veto

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House voted on Tuesday, 401-36, to override President Ronald Reagan's veto of a \$20 billion clean water bill. A Senate vote that would make the bill law is expected this week.

INSIDE TODAY



David Ryall as Arncliffe in Mollere's "School for Wives" at the National Theater in London. A review of the production appears on Page 5.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Patrick J. Buchanan, the White House communications director, is resigning. Page 3.

■ Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher denied that she had ordered material seized from the BBC. Page 2.

■ The next CIA chief, Robert M. Gates, is expected to try to restrain covert actions. Page 3.

■ Richard N. Perle denied reports that he would resign from the Pentagon soon. Page 2.

SPORTS

■ Stars & Stripes, after a day off Tuesday, was to take dead aim at an America's Cup sweep. Related stories: Page 17.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. curbs on some high-tech exports may be eased, the trade representative said. Page 9.

■ Fesch & Co. bid \$1.7 billion to acquire American Medical International Inc. Page 9.

Filipino Poll Fails to End Fears About the Military

By Michael Richardson

MANILA — The proclamation of a new constitution for the Philippines will be assured when official results are announced later this week, but many Filipinos in government, politics and the media continued Tuesday to express concern about the armed forces' attitude toward the government of President Corason Aquino.

An unofficial tally of just more than half the vote, taken by the National Movement for Free Elections, a private monitoring agency, showed that the constitution had been approved on 78.51 percent of the ballots.

Edgardo Angara, chairman of the agency, predicted a final affirmative vote of at least 75 percent. The government interpreted these results as a clear mandate for Mrs. Aquino. Defense Minister Rafael M. Ilo said the vote "shows repudiation of the Communist claim" that the outlawed Communist Party "has the support of the people."

"It is clear our position is gaining ground," Mr. Ilo added.

But Ninco Cachon-Olivares, a columnist for the newspaper Business Day, wrote Tuesday that the issue still to be determined following Monday's plebiscite was "which authority is supreme: that of the civilian government or that of the military?"

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces' chief of staff, was questioned in a televised panel discussion Monday night about the alleged rifts between the government and the armed forces, and within the military itself.

He said that the military was a "cohesive and generally united"

group, and noted that the 500 to 700 officers and men who took part in an unsuccessful attempt last week to capture key military bases and communication centers in and around Manila made up a tiny percentage of the 160,000-strong armed forces.

But he also said that the anti-Communist sentiments voiced by those troops "could be the unpleasant feeling of a lot of people" in the armed forces that the government's policies for dealing with insurgency were unacceptable.

General Ramos noted that many troops serving outside their electoral districts, who were excluded from voting in the plebiscite, felt "like second-class citizens."

Analysts said the issue reinforced a widespread feeling in the military that the government was not giving it adequate support in countering a Communist movement committed to overthrowing the political system.

The analysts expressed doubts

Smog Alert In Germany

Reuters

HAMBURG — Authorities banned most private cars from the streets of Hamburg on Tuesday and ordered industry to reduce emissions after thick smog settled over this port city. The smog, which also affected Bremen and Berlin in the past few days, was attributed to sulphur dioxide and sulphur dust emissions that built up in the atmosphere over northern Germany.

The Hamburg police set up road blocks and towed streets in loudspeaker vans telling drivers to park their cars and use public transport. A city official said drivers who ignored the ban would be fined 80 Deutsche marks (about \$44).

Cars fitted with catalytic converters were exempted. The state environment ministry said the pollution came from East German coal-burning power stations in Leipzig and Halle.

In West Berlin, authorities lifted a ban on the use of private cars that had been in force since Sunday because of smog.



A Hamburg policeman, wearing a face mask, telling a driver Tuesday that cars are banned because of smog.

Brezhnev's Son-in-Law Held in Bribery Inquiry

Reuters

MOSCOW — Yuri M. Churbanov, son-in-law of Leonid I. Brezhnev, has been arrested and is under investigation on charges of corruption, a government spokesman said Tuesday.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, said Mr. Churbanov, a former first deputy interior minister, was "accused of corruption and bribe-taking."

Mr. Churbanov, 50, husband of Brezhnev's daughter Galina, was removed from his post in December 1984, two years after the Soviet leader's death, and given a minor job at the Interior Ministry.

Analysts said his arrest was clearly approved at the highest level in the Kremlin, which has carried out a major anti-corruption drive under Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

At a plenary meeting of the Communist Party's policy-setting Central Committee last week, Mr. Gorbachev criticized what he termed the moral decay of the last years of Brezhnev's rule.

Without mentioning his predecessor by name, Mr. Gorbachev

suggested that Brezhnev and his colleagues had appointed unsuitable people to senior posts and protected them when they abused their positions.

Brezhnev's son, Yuri, was appointed a first deputy foreign trade minister and there were strong indications from official sources at the time that he was being groomed to take charge of the ministry.

Yuri L. Brezhnev also was demoted after his father's death. His present position is not known.

At the Interior Ministry, Mr. Churbanov reported to Nikolai A. Shchelokov, a close associate of Brezhnev from Mr. Shchelokov's younger days in the Ukrainian industrial city of Dnepropetrovsk.

Mr. Shchelokov was dismissed within a month of Brezhnev's death by Yuri V. Andropov, Brezhnev's successor as party chief. Mr. Andropov began the anti-corruption campaign taken up strongly by Mr. Gorbachev.

In 1984, Mr. Shchelokov was stripped of his military rank of general. Soviet sources said he committed suicide while in jail under pretrial investigation.

Golfers in Kabul Make a 'Hole' in One War

By Philip Taubman

KHAROGAH, Afghanistan — Long before the government called recently for a cease-fire, the war in Afghanistan always paused on Friday mornings in the hills just outside the city limits of Kabul.

The informal weekly truce was arranged by the government and the guerrillas so Western diplomats in the capital could come to Kharogah to play golf.

On a recent morning, as a bright sun climbed into the sky, a visitor could not help wondering if he had wandered into the pages of an Evelyn Waugh novel as he walked the golf course with Michael Regan, a first secretary at the British Embassy, and Ragnar Gudmundsson, a United Nations development officer from Iceland who is stationed in Kabul.

The course has nine greens and nine fairways but 18 tees, so it can be played backward and forward for a total of 18 holes. It also has challenges and hazards that Jack Nicklaus could hardly imagine.

Some come with the terrain, an acid valley of undulating hills that can hardly support grass, much less a finely groomed golf course.

The fairways, expanses of hard-packed earth, are littered with stones, thistles, open wells and Broddingmagian antbills.

The greens are made of sand, which an aged Afghan caretaker sweeps smooth with a doormat attached to the end of a stick.

"I haven't a clue where the ball is, do you?" Mr. Regan asked at one point, after his drive had disappeared into a ditch.

Moments later, Mr. Gudmundsson, hitting out of some particularly wild rough on the sixth fairway, drilled his ball into a boulder and ducked as it ricocheted into the air.

Then there are peculiarities associated with the war. An errant shot

may wind up in a hole gouged out by a tank, or the ball can carom off such unforeseen hazards as the automatic rifle shell found by a caddy.

Players who have difficulty spotting the greens can line up some approach shots by means of the barrel of an Afghan Army artillery piece that sits atop one of the hills overlooking the course.

The clubhouse, a two-story white building on a ridge, has a commanding view of the course and the distant mountains but has seen better days. A Soviet tank, returning last year from combat in the mountains, backed into the building, toppling part of the balcony.

No one has been wounded while playing golf, but one member did play in a bulletproof vest, Mr. Regan said.

Not easily deterred, the 16 members of the Kharogah Golf Club, as the course is formally known, schedule annual tournaments, maintain scoring records, pay \$75 annual dues and have a club board.

Mr. Regan said that "we hope to take our handicaps back to our home clubs," but that could be a problem since no one seemed to know the course's length or its par. A good guess seemed to be about 6,500 yards (about 5,900 meters) and par 72.

Given the various hazards, a good score appeared to be anything under 90. That would not count the unavoidable penalty stroke for extricating a ball from anthills or tank tracks.



Ragnar Gudmundsson, a UN development officer from Iceland, playing on the course at Kharogah, Afghanistan.

U.S. Puts More Ships, Marine Unit Near Beirut

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States moved five more navy ships and a second 1,900-man marine assault force into the Mediterranean on Tuesday, but administration officials said it was unlikely the military would take action to help American hostages in Lebanon.

In Beirut, a Moslem political source said Tuesday that Terry Waite, the missing British church envoy, was still in Moslem-controlled West Beirut.

A strike in West Beirut on Tuesday that was called to protest recent kidnappings at a university disrupted normal activity there.

Robert B. Sims, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, said the amphibious assault ship *Itasca* and four escorts were sent into the western Mediterranean from Rota, Spain, increasing the U.S. 6th Fleet force in the area to 25 combat ships and 10 support vessels.

The fleet includes two aircraft carrier battle groups totaling about 20 ships and a 1,900-man marine assault group in the eastern Mediterranean that is keeping a watch on Lebanon.

Administration officials, who asked not to be identified, said that military action to help American hostages in Lebanon was unlikely. "Extremist groups have been asked to kill the captives if the United States takes military action. At least eight Americans are believed to be held."

"Our movements of ships are cautious in nature," Mr. Sims said. "It is prudent to do so given the increase in tensions in the area" and "to allow the president to examine the full range of options available to him."

Mr. Sims would not comment further on deployments of the aircraft carrier *Nimitz* and John F. Kennedy in the eastern Mediterranean or the *Kitty Hawk* in the Indian Ocean. But Pentagon officials said earlier they expected the *Kitty Hawk* to begin operating in the northern Arabian Sea, off Saudi Arabia.

"You can talk about 'options' all you want," an administration official said, "but I don't see us doing a thing to endanger those people."

"What could you realistically do that would not put hostages in additional danger?" another official asked.

The Moslem political source in Beirut, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said of Mr. Waite, "All the information indicates he is still held in West Beirut." Some reports had said he had been taken out of the city.

On Monday, a radical pro-Iranian Shiite leader, Hussein Mussawi, denied reports that Mr. Waite had been taken to the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

Mr. Waite arrived in Lebanon on Jan. 12 on a mission to try to win freedom for Western hostages, especially two Americans believed held by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad group, Terry A. Anderson, a journalist, and Thomas M. Sutherland, agriculture dean at the American University of Beirut. The Anglican envoy has been missing since Jan. 20.

The British ambassador to Lebanon, John Gray, said his embassy had no firm news about Mr. Waite but was pursuing contacts with Moslem militiamen in West Beirut to try to determine where he was.

West Beirut stores, schools, universities and banks were closed Tuesday in response to a strike called by students and faculty at Beirut University College to protest the Jan. 24 abduction of four teachers, three Americans and an Indian with U.S. resident alien status.

On Monday night, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine repeated its threat to kill the four professors unless Israel freed 400 jailed guerrillas within a week.

Israeli officials have said Israel will not comply with the demand.

For \$10,000, Bacon With Bentsen

Senator Doubles Going Rate for Power Breakfasts

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, the new chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has offered 200 Washington lobbyists and directors of political action committees the opportunity to have breakfast with him once a month at a cost of \$10,000 each.

Mr. Bentsen told the lobbyists last week that the \$10,000, which would go into his 1988 re-election campaign fund, would give them membership in his exclusive "Chairman's Council."

"I will be relying on members of the Chairman's Council for advice, assistance and early financial support crucial to a successful campaign," he wrote in a letter inviting the lobbyists to a Jan. 29 breakfast briefing on the council at a Washington hotel.

Mr. Bentsen, whose chairmanship gives him a major role in the writing of tax and trade legislation, faces no known strong re-election opposition. He told the lobbyists and action committee directors, however, that he expected the Texas Republican Party to field a tough, well-financed challenger.

As of Monday afternoon, about 40 lobbyists and committee directors had signed up for the council, in a system that requires them to put up \$5,000 now and another \$5,000 by June 1, to cover the 1987-88 election cycle.

Mr. Bentsen told the group that "the purpose of the council is to talk about matters of trade and taxation and anything anyone wants to raise," said Patrick J. O'Connor, a Washington lawyer who was at the breakfast. "It was the strongest breakfast turnout I've ever seen."

Lawrence F. O'Brien 3d, a prominent Washington lawyer and tax specialist, said when asked if he had attended the briefing, "Who didn't?"

Mr. O'Brien noted that the most political action committee is allowed to give a candidate is \$5,000 for a primary and \$5,000 for a general election.

Aides to Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, who was chairman of both the Commerce and Finance committees when the Republicans controlled the Senate, said Mr. Packwood had a similar breakfast program as Commerce chairman, but for \$5,000.

One lobbyist said of the cost: "I feel it's kosher. The fact that the digits went up, that's the coin of Washington. He's the chairman."

Jack R. DeVore Jr., Mr. Bentsen's press secretary, said the senator had promised to limit the number of those attending each breakfast to 35 or 40. If more than 40 join, as seems likely, more than one breakfast will be held each month. Mr. Bentsen will pay for the breakfasts, Mr. DeVore said.

opinions on international security issues. He said NATO leaders usually resorted to "military blandishments" in speaking out on issues, such as criticism of the Soviet Union.

On Monday, a White House spokesman announced that Mr. Reagan did not support the criticism by Mr. Perle of the European allies.

Mr. Perle denied that the White House comment amounted to a reprimand. "Presidents and assistant secretaries of state have different roles, and it is best for both of them to keep them in mind," he said.

The thrust of his speech, he said, was that many European leaders, for political reasons, shunned telling what he called "the unvarnished truth" about the Soviet Union. "Then we're surprised at how well Gorbachev is doing in the propaganda war," he said, referring to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

He said that "when the allies fail to speak out over Soviet violations of arms control treaties, they make it impossible for our actions to be seen for what they are—a response to cheating."

Rene Seguis, the presidential spokesman, said in a television interview last week that the Aquino administration had done much to improve conditions in the armed forces, and that it was committed to widened consultations on matters that affected the military, including the Communist insurgency.

Another presidential aide, who asked not to be identified, said he believed that "a really significant portion" of the military had been "politicized in the worst possible sense" during the 20-year rule of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos. This, he said, would take time to correct.

Through loyal military associates, Mr. Marcos controlled all important promotions and assignments in the army, navy, air force, paramilitary constabulary and police.

U.S. officials say they believe this system of political patronage and control was largely responsible for the deterioration in military discipline, morale and professional competence in recent years.

The absence of power that accompanied this decline alienated many civilians and helped the Communist insurgents extend their territorial control and political influence.

Analysts identify various fissures in the armed forces: between members of the Ilocos ethnic group favored by Mr. Marcos and non-Ilocos; between officers graduating from the military academy and those from elsewhere; and between enlisted men and noncommissioned officers.

Within the 13,000-man officer corps, three factions are generally identified: politically neutral professionals; a group associated with Juan Ponce Enrile, the former defense minister under Mr. Marcos and Mrs. Aquino, and a faction that remains loyal to Mr. Marcos.

In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Enrile asserted that the military was "in a state of fragmentation."

He said that a "division of thinking" over military and government policies extended from the ranks of junior- and middle-level officers into the top command. The division, Mr. Enrile said, centered on how to cope with insurgency.

Other sources confirmed that many officers, including those with field assignments, believed that the 60-day cease fire that began in December had allowed the Communists to consolidate their military position and to extend their political influence at the expense of the armed forces.

Civilian officials have argued that the Aquino administration had to try to reach a negotiated settlement of the insurgency. Only in this way, they maintain, could the government establish a solid base of public support if the conflict is to be renewed because of Communist intransigence.

Mr. Enrile said that, with the truce expected to end next week, it was vital for that government improve relations with the military.

He headed a coalition of non-Communist opposition parties that campaigned against ratification of the constitution.

Yale Cost Rises 6% for '87
The Associated Press
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Tuition, room and board at Yale University will increase 6.1 percent in 1987-88 to \$17,020.



Lloyd Bentsen

than one breakfast will be held each month. Mr. Bentsen will pay for the breakfasts, Mr. DeVore said.

Perle Denies He Is Leaving Pentagon

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Assistant Defense Secretary Richard N. Perle, who has had major influence on U.S. arms policy in the Reagan administration, denied Tuesday that he would resign following reports from Washington that he intended to leave immediately.

Questioned on whether he planned to leave his post soon, he said, "When I'm ready to go, I'll announce it." He would not say, however, whether he planned to remain until President Ronald Reagan leaves office in two years.

Mr. Perle, reached by telephone in Washington on his return from a trip to Europe, declined to speculate about the sources or motivation for the reports that his departure was imminent.

A strong critic of past arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, Mr. Perle has clashed frequently and publicly with other Reagan administration officials whom he described as naive on East-West issues or too often accommodating toward U.S. allies in Western Europe.

Mr. Perle, 45, whose title is assistant secretary for international security policy, said, "I have not written a letter of resignation and, until I do that, I'm at the job."

White House and Defense Department officials said Monday that Mr. Perle has told Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that he intended to resign. A Pentagon official said the timing had not been determined. A White House official said the resignation was expected "imminently," but another administration source said that Mr. Perle had previously threatened to quit but stayed.

Rumors of his departure have appeared frequently in the U.S. press in recent months. Some reports said that Mr. Perle wanted to leave before the end of Mr. Reagan's term to write a book and do consulting work.

Mr. Perle also reportedly is interested in returning to private life in time to position himself as an ally of key Republican presidential candidates who are outside the administration before the 1988 election campaign begins.

The reports Monday of his imminent departure followed a speech he gave Sunday at an annual defense symposium in Munich. Mr. Perle assailed European leaders as being "mealy-mouthed" in their

grantly violating SALT-2 by deploying new types of missiles and said Democrats who urged the continued observance of the treaty undermined the chances for a new arms accord.

In reply, Mr. Kuryumov said Mr. Dole had cast himself in the unenviable role of gravedigger, and resorted to disinformation and falsification to justify the U.S. abandonment of SALT-2.

He noted a Kremlin decision to continue observing SALT-2 and said Mr. Dole's contention that Soviet leaders viewed the arms pact as outdated was false. "There is no such opinion in Moscow," he said.

Mr. Dole accused Moscow of falsifying the SALT-2 by deploying new types of missiles and said Democrats who urged the continued observance of the treaty undermined the chances for a new arms accord.

In reply, Mr. Kuryumov said Mr. Dole had cast himself in the unenviable role of gravedigger, and resorted to disinformation and falsification to justify the U.S. abandonment of SALT-2.

He noted a Kremlin decision to continue observing SALT-2 and said Mr. Dole's contention that Soviet leaders viewed the arms pact as outdated was false. "There is no such opinion in Moscow," he said.

Mr. Dole accused Moscow of falsifying the SALT-2 by deploying new types of missiles and said Democrats who urged the continued observance of the treaty undermined the chances for a new arms accord.

In reply, Mr. Kuryumov said Mr. Dole had cast himself in the unenviable role of gravedigger, and resorted to disinformation and falsification to justify the U.S. abandonment of SALT-2.

He noted a Kremlin decision to continue observing SALT-2 and said Mr. Dole's contention that Soviet leaders viewed the arms pact as outdated was false. "There is no such opinion in Moscow," he said.

Mr. Dole accused Moscow of falsifying the SALT-2 by deploying new types of missiles and said Democrats who urged the continued observance of the treaty undermined the chances for a new arms accord.

In reply, Mr. Kuryumov said Mr. Dole had cast himself in the unenviable role of gravedigger, and resorted to disinformation and falsification to justify the U.S. abandonment of SALT-2.

He noted a Kremlin decision to continue observing SALT-2 and said Mr. Dole's contention that Soviet leaders viewed the arms pact as outdated was false. "There is no such opinion in Moscow," he said.

Mr. Dole accused Moscow of falsifying the SALT-2 by deploying new types of missiles and said Democrats who urged the continued observance of the treaty undermined the chances for a new arms accord.

In reply, Mr. Kuryumov said Mr. Dole had cast himself in the unenviable role of gravedigger, and resorted to disinformation and falsification to justify the U.S. abandonment of SALT-2.

He noted a Kremlin decision to continue observing SALT-2 and said Mr. Dole's contention that Soviet leaders viewed the arms pact as outdated was false. "There is no such opinion in Moscow," he said.

Thatcher Denies She Instigated BBC Search

Reuters

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher denied Tuesday that she had ordered the seizure of sensitive material from the British Broadcasting Corp., saying it was a matter for the police and the courts.

In heated exchanges in Parliament concerning police searches of the BBC's Glasgow office, Mrs. Thatcher rejected opposition charges that she was operating a "second-rate police state" bent on muzzling the press.

"This was clearly a criminal case under the Official Secrets Act," she said. The information seized by the police early Sunday related to a six-part series on intelligence and other secret activity in Britain.

A segment of the series dealing with a British spy satellite has been banned by Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government.

"The day the government could direct the police, on that day the rule of law would die, and freedom with it," the prime minister said Tuesday.

The Liberal Party leader, David Steel, comparing the Glasgow searches to events in Eastern Europe, said: "This is not the sort of Britain we want to live in."

The Labor leader, Neil Kinnock, who supported Mrs. Thatcher's decision to ban the episode revealing plans for a spy satellite over the Soviet Union, strongly criticized her over the latest development.

"I will never protect her against the effects of the incompetence and injustice she has perpetrated," he said.

Special Branch police in Glasgow seized two videotapes of material relating to the planned six-hour television series, "The Secret Society."

The speaker of the House of Commons, Bernard Weatherill, ordered Tuesday's emergency discussion after six members of the Conservative Party joined the opposition in calling for a parliamentary debate.

The issue threatens to become a major political dispute that could tarnish the Conservative image as the party prepares for elections expected this year.

The volatility of the British electorate was demonstrated Tuesday with publication of an opinion poll giving the Labor Party 39-percent support, compared with 37 percent for the Conservatives.

The Harrison Research Center poll, taken before the latest controversy, went against a recent trend in favor of the Conservatives.

Roy Jenkins, a leader of the Social Democrats, accused Mrs. Thatcher of "betraying" the second-class police state while Mr. Steel, whose Liberal Party is allied with the Social Democrats, asked whether "the knock on the door in the middle of the night" was to become part of British life."

The Labor Party's Scottish affairs spokesman, Donald Dewar, said the Glasgow searches constituted intimidation aimed at curtailing the rights of journalists.

Legislators of all parties expressed anger over what they described as a "fishing expedition" by the police that netted material apparently unrelated to the satellite program withdrawn by the BBC.

Labor members are trying to organize a private viewing of the other five episodes of the series later this week.

Last month the government persuaded Mr. Weatherill to ban a showing of the satellite episode on national security grounds.

French Teachers Plan Protest Over Changes
United Press International
PARIS — The government published a set of decrees on Tuesday that threatened to spark new protests over its education policy following student demonstrations in December.

Teachers' unions have called on instructors to demonstrate in Paris and several other cities on Wednesday to protest changes aimed at reinforcing the authority of primary school principals. French primary and secondary schools are widely recognized as being self-run and loosely managed.

SDI: 1972 U.S.-Soviet Treaty Becomes Focus of Debate
(Continued from Page 1)
Interpretation of the ABM treaty was laid in October 1985 when the Reagan administration announced that it had developed a new interpretation that would allow extensive testing and development of new "exotic" types of space-based defensive systems, such as lasers and particle beam weapons.

This interpretation was challenged by some arms control analysts inside the government and by several former negotiators of the ABM treaty.

As a result, the administration decided that it would not apply the new interpretation for the time being. But it also announced that it would reserve the right to act on the new interpretation in the future and has sought to protect this option in Geneva.

In arguing for a broader interpretation, administration officials have told Congress that the Soviet Union did not express a restrictive view of the treaty until after the United States developed its new interpretation.

The diplomatic records that have been identified have caused a debate about whether the Russians have, in fact, long expressed a restrictive view.

If the Russians have done this, it would be important because of the legal doctrine that holds that the proper interpretation of a treaty is partly to be determined by the "subsequent practice" of each side.

The records are said to include other exchanges in the commission. In addition, officials said, a relevant exchange occurred on March 16, 1976, in the strategic arms treaty talks between Viktor P. Karpov of the Soviet Union and Ralph Earle 2d of the United States.

This exchange is cited in a confidential analysis prepared in August by William J. Sims 3d, who was then a lawyer at the arms control agency. Mr. Sims, who worked with Mr. Sofar on the new interpretation of the ABM treaty, has left the government and declined comment.

According to the Sims analysis, Mr. Karpov's remarks suggest that the Soviet Union viewed the ABM treaty as setting limits on future technologies and not just on defensive systems in existence in 1972.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Dismisses Propaganda Chief

BEIJING (UPI) — China's Communist Party has dismissed its propaganda chief, Zhu Houze, a party spokesman said Tuesday. Wang Renzhi, believed to be an orthodox Marxist, replaced Mr. Zhu, who had advocated tolerance of different views and an end to party interference in the arts.

Mr. Wang, about whom little is known, is deputy editor in chief of the party's theoretical journal, Red Flag, which is considered to be a relatively conservative publication that has been little read in recent years. He was one of two Red Flag deputy editors in chief who presided over a meeting in mid-January that was directed against "bourgeois liberalization," a catchphrase meaning Western political ideas.

Mr. Zhu was a protégé of Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party chief who was forced to resign on Jan. 16. After Mr. Hu, he would be the second highest-ranking official to be removed in the current campaign against Western influences. A Chinese source said that Mr. Zhu, 56, had been assigned a job in the Agriculture Ministry that would be of less importance than the propaganda post.

Seoul Court Limits Jet Crash Claim

SEOUL (AP) — A South Korean court rejected a claim Tuesday for more than minimum compensation to relatives of one of the 269 people killed when a Soviet plane shot down a Korean Air Lines jet in 1983. Court officials said.

It was the first court verdict in South Korea on a compensation claim from the downing of the Boeing 747 airliner. Judge Lee Jae Hoon of the Seoul District Civil Court ruled that there was no proof to support allegations by the Korean plaintiffs that Korean Air should be held responsible for possible equipment failure or human error when its Flight 007 strayed into Soviet airspace, the officials said.

The judge ordered Korean Air to pay relatives of Oh Jung Ju 49 million won (\$58,000), the amount specified on KAL tickets as the limit of its liability. The victim's relatives had sought \$225,730 from Korean Air, formerly called Korean Air Lines. Lawyers said they would appeal the verdict.

Chad Puts Toll of Libyans at 1,167

NDJAMENA, Chad (Reuters) — Chad said Tuesday that 1,167 Libyan soldiers had been killed since its troops launched a major offensive aimed at recapturing the northern part of the country one month ago.

The official weekly Al-Watan said most of the Libyans were killed in fighting last month that culminated in government troops regaining control of the northeastern oasis town of Fada.

Chad's military high command reported continued sporadic fighting Tuesday in the Tibesti and Ennedi mountain ranges, in Libyan-occupied northwest and northeast Chad.



William and Elizabeth Stern

Father's Custody Urged for 'Baby M'

HACKENSACK, New Jersey (UPI) — The court-appointed attorney for a 10-month-old girl born to a surrogate mother who refuses to give her up, has recommended that the child's biological father be given custody, and that the mother be denied visitation rights unless she undergoes counseling.

Lorraine Abraham, the advocate for the 10-month-old girl known in court documents as "Baby M," gave her recommendations to a judge Monday in opening statements of the second phase of the custody trial.

The first phase of the trial concerned the validity of the contract between Mary Beth Whitehead, the mother, and William and Elizabeth Stern, the couple that agreed to pay her to bear the child. It is the first case in which a surrogate mother who decided to back out of her contract has been taken to trial. The case is expected to set a precedent that could determine the future of such contracts.

Sweden Orders End to Palme Feud

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — The government gave prosecutors and police 24 hours Tuesday to end a feud that has hindered the 11-month search for the killer of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Ingvar Carlsson, Mr. Palme's successor, said he had ordered national public prosecutor, Magnus Sjöberg, and the national police commissioner, Holger Romander, to resolve the leadership squabble by Wednesday afternoon.

Negotiations on what leads to follow in investigating the Feb. 28, 1986, assassination broke down Monday. Prosecutors have urged the police to drop their main line of inquiry, involving Kurdish immigrants.

For the Record

France has extradited a suspected neo-Nazi, Odfried Hepp, to West Germany on charges of attempted murder, armed robbery and forming a rightist terrorist group, the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe said Tuesday. He was arrested in Paris in April 1985.

A Belgian state police captain became the third official on Tuesday to face charges of involuntary manslaughter in the deaths of 39 soccer fans during riots at the Heysel stadium in 1985. The official, Captain Johan Malen, was responsible for security at the stadium.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said Tuesday in Geneva that it had reached an agreement with the government of Afghanistan allowing committee delegates to resume visiting prisoners of war and assisting the wounded. Kabul expelled the committee in 1982.

India and Pakistan continued talks for a fourth day Tuesday on reducing a military buildup at their borders, and an Indian spokesman said progress has been made.

The records are said to include other exchanges in the commission. In addition, officials said, a relevant exchange occurred on March 16, 1976, in the strategic arms treaty talks between Viktor P. Karpov of the Soviet Union and Ralph Earle 2d of the United States.

This exchange is cited in a confidential analysis prepared in August by William J. Sims 3d, who was then a lawyer at the arms control agency. Mr. Sims, who worked with Mr. Sofar on the new interpretation of the ABM treaty, has left the government and declined comment.

According to the Sims analysis, Mr. Karpov's remarks suggest that the Soviet Union viewed the ABM treaty as setting limits on future technologies and not just on defensive systems in existence in 1972.

TEST: U.S. Nuclear Test May End Soviet Moratorium

(Continued from Page 1)

President Ronald Reagan for what he said was reneging on a commitment in the fall to take steps toward test ban negotiations.

The test came as protesters gathered in Mercury, Nevada, to plan acts of civil disobedience on Thursday, which had been reported as the test date. On Monday, the Department of Energy arrested five protesters who were attempting to reach "ground zero," the blast site.

Hours before the test announcement, the chief Soviet arms negotiator, Yuri M. Vorontsov, reiterated the Soviet Union's pledge to abandon its moratorium.

Mr. Vorontsov said that "the button that triggers our nuclear test ranges is on the desk in the White House." But he also said the U.S. test would not interrupt ongoing

U.S.-Soviet discussions about an agenda for formal negotiations on nuclear tests.

On a related matter, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the White House have tentatively agreed on a procedure for ratification of the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, which bar individual nuclear tests with an explosive force of more than 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT.

Congressional sources said the shift would pave the way for approval of the treaties later this month.

Progress in Geneva
Thomas Netter reported from Geneva for the International Herald Tribune.

Mr. Vorontsov said Tuesday that U.S. and Soviet negotiators were making progress and had begun writing "draft guidelines for a treaty" for the first time since the talks began 23 months ago.

His comments appeared to mark the most optimistic statement by a Soviet official in Geneva since the talks began in March 1985.

Moscow has previously portrayed the talks as stalled or deadlocked.

"We have been discussing procedural issues for some time," he said, "but the technical work has just started in this round. This is the first time that we are working with paper and pencils."

Mr. Vorontsov refused to specify whether the drafting involved efforts to combine existing proposals from both sides on reducing medium-, long-range and space weapons, or new proposals developed during accelerated negotiating sessions that began when the talks resumed Jan. 16.

He would only say that guidelines for a treaty were being drafted in all three areas under discussion would provide "some kind of framework on which we will later be able to put all the necessary elements."

"In the long run, it's substance that counts," he said.

U.S., Spain Renew Talks On Bases

Reuters

MADRID — U.S. and Spanish diplomats resumed talks Tuesday over the future of U.S. military bases in Spain. Both sides predicted that the negotiations would not end soon.

A diplomatic source close to the U.S. team negotiating on Spain's call for troop reductions said further talks were likely to be needed after this two-day round, the fourth since July.

Duarte Opponents Seek to Prolong Salvador Turmoil

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — "José Napoleón Duarte stands utterly alone," read the preamble to a position paper circulated here recently by leaders of the far-right Republican Nationalist Alliance.

"See Napoleón Duarte, all alone, all alone" went the refrain of an analysis broadcast at about the same time over Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the leftist Salvadoran guerrillas.

It was the first time in memory that the far right and the far left in El Salvador had agreed on something and also had articulated the views of a large cross section of Salvadorans.

A month-long political crisis in the country has marked the nadir in the popularity of the U.S.-backed Christian Democratic president, diplomats and politicians said.

Most observers predict that Mr. Duarte will survive politically to finish his term in 1990, and say the possibility of his removal by a coup is remote. But his opponents on both ends of the political spectrum

are seeking to prolong the turmoil to enhance their own appeal.

Since mid-January, the conservative opposition deputies in the 60-seat Legislative Assembly have adopted a tactic they call "parliamentary passivity." They attend legislative sessions but do not debate or vote.

The opposition's wrath was sparked by an electoral law approved in December by the 33-member Christian Democratic voting bloc, the majority group in the legislature. The law expands the powers of the president of the national elections commission, whose president is a Christian Democrat.

Wider public discontent was kindled by another bill passed by the Christian Democrats in December, levying new taxes to raise \$30 million for the armed forces' counterinsurgency war, now in its seventh year.

There were protests from many labor unions and leftist groups, but the loudest outcry came from business groups that are longtime enemies of Mr. Duarte. Urging the abolition of state controls on the

free market, they refused to pay new war taxes unless their companies earn more income.

A business strike called by the private sector Jan. 22 was unexpectedly successful, shutting down more than 80 percent of companies in cities nationwide.

Adding to the stillness, the rebels of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front had called for a nationwide halt in traffic. Guerrilla leaders said they were not supporting the businessmen's action, but picked that day because it was the anniversary of a 1932 uprising that led to the massacre of tens of thousands of peasants. Afterward they called it "our greatest show of strength for economic sabotage" in the guerrilla war.

But many Salvadorans said they stayed off the roads out of fear, not solidarity. On one day during a traffic halt ordered by the rebels, the guerrillas killed 11 civilian travelers.

Mr. Duarte's troubles stem from Salvadorans' frustration that he is seeking to make them pay more for war, when he came to office prom-

ising them peace. A third round of peace talks with the rebel coalition collapsed in September.

The president faces mounting economic difficulties with no prospect of improvement. According to U.S. Embassy figures, guerrillas have destroyed \$1.5 billion in infrastructure since 1980. More than 400,000 Salvadorans have fled their homes to other regions because of the fighting and tens of thousands more have left the country.

The government paid 42 percent of its foreign exchange earnings to debt service in 1986.

Plummeting prices for cotton and sugar exports have exacerbated a long hatred between Mr. Duarte and wealthy businessmen, who view him as a socialist.

In the tense days before the strike, several well-known far-right industrialists placed telephone calls and wrote letters to high-ranking military commanders, testing their interest in a coup, diplomats said.

"They got a bucket of cold water in the face," one well-placed diplomat said. U.S. officials passed the word that the Reagan administra-

tion would stop all military aid in the event of a coup.

Roberto d'Aubuisson, a rightist deputy who ran for president in 1984 against Mr. Duarte, called publicly for the president's resignation.

One radical rightist group demanded the return of ORDEN, a nationwide anti-Communist paramilitary network that has been accused of thousands of political killings in the 1970s.

Because of the assembly boycott, Mr. Duarte did not have the quorum of two-thirds of the lawmakers that was needed for a routine extension of the state of siege. Initiated seven years ago, the state of siege gave the police broad powers to hunt and detain suspected guerrillas. It lapsed Jan. 14.

But the unscheduled restoration of full liberties apparently had no effect. An anti-government human rights commission reported that six Salvadorans were arrested and held incommunicado from Jan. 14 to 26.

Most Salvadoran politicians, including many who despise Mr. Duarte, have set their sights on



José Napoleón Duarte

beating the Christian Democrats in the next legislative elections.

Hugo Carrillo, a conservative assemblyman said, "We want Duarte to reach the finish line of his term, even if we have to carry him there on a Red Cross stretcher."

Living Abroad

Taking a 'Native Job': Change Can Be Jarring

By Sherry Buchanan
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — After one year as the first foreigner to be administrative director of Le Cordon Bleu, the French cooking school in Paris, Gregory Usher is leaving his job.

"It was a satisfying but frustrating experience," Mr. Usher, an American food consultant, said of his time at Le Cordon Bleu.

Even though Mr. Usher has been living in France since 1970 and considers himself well adjusted, switching to a French work environment was more difficult than he had anticipated.

"There was a tremendous amount of bureaucracy and, although they hired me because they wanted change, they were then ambiguous about it," he said. "Even though I was expecting a different environment from the one which I had worked in previously, it still took me by surprise." Mr. Usher is about to open a cooking school for an international hotel in Paris.

Going native in the employment market, even for the well-initiated who have spent years in the foreign country and consider themselves well integrated, can be jarring.

In joining a foreign company, the outsider lacks the traditional network that help him to adapt to the work environment. There can also be substantial differences in style and language.

Differences in salaries can also make the move less rewarding.

But, according to international compensation firms and management recruiters, salary differences in some industries are decreasing between countries. This is encouraging people to move around more freely, especially for the top-level jobs.

James Cole, an American advertising executive in Paris, has ultimately stuck with his career, despite a roller-coaster ride in the French advertising world.

He started out working for an American company in Paris, then switched to a French one. There, he fell flat on his face, as he put it, because he did not speak French well enough.

He headed for Young & Rubicam, the Paris branch of the U.S. advertising firm. Then his advertising team was wiped out. Undaunted by his previous experiences, and after studying to improve his French, he joined a traditional French cosmetics and fashion group.

Now he is associate director at Alain Carre, the French industrial design company that has grown from a small startup venture four years ago with a team of 8 to a company employing 85 people.

Going native can also mean a drop in salary, depending on salary levels at home and on the generosity of the expatriate package.

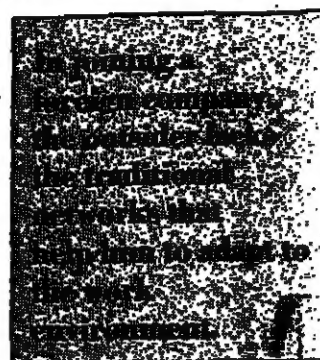
"Unless there is something extraordinarily special about the person, a German moving from a German subsidiary to a U.S. company would have to take a pay cut," said Richard Bevan, in charge of compensation at Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby in New York, the international firm that specializes in comparative compensation.

The firm estimates the average German salary for a middle manager to be 20 percent higher than the average U.S. middle management salary.

But, according to Towers, Perrin Forster & Crosby in London, switching from a U.S. subsidiary to a local company no longer necessarily means taking a salary cut.

"In the U.K., it used to be that U.S. subsidiaries paid up to 30 to 40 percent more than local companies," said John Carney, head of compensation practice at the Towers firm, which this month compared U.S. subsidiaries' salaries with French and British compensation levels. "That no longer applies."

"With the introduction of performance-related compensation



plans in both Britain and France such as incentive bonuses and share option schemes, it has evened up," Mr. Carney said. "In the U.K., if the true value of share options is considered, then Britain is even moving ahead."

An international job market has begun to emerge recently in some sectors, especially banks and brokerage firms, and for certain jobs in the computer industry.

In that market, companies from countries that were wages and salaries low, such as Britain, France and Italy, are willing to pay higher wages to an expatriate from countries such as Switzerland, West Germany, Canada and the United States, where wages are higher.

Brian Long, after holding a job in London with Massey Ferguson, the Canadian tractor company, and one with the Canadian government, decided he wanted to stay on in Europe.

He thought he would have an edge with a European company seeking someone with North American management experience.

He applied only to European companies and was hired as managing director of Acom Computers, a British-based company.

Instead of having to take a salary cut, he got the increase he sought.

Hart Leading in U.S. Poll

NEW YORK — A poll of potential voters in the 1988 New Hampshire Democratic presidential primary, made public Monday, showed former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado ahead of Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts running second.

Takamatsu, Hirohito's Brother, Dies

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prince Takamatsu, 82, a younger brother of Emperor Hirohito who argued for moderation during World War II, died Tuesday in Tokyo of lung cancer.

As a naval officer, Takamatsu was widely believed to have counseled the emperor that things were going badly in the war in spite of claims of progress from the militarists.

The prince was fifth in line to the throne. His death further thins the ranks of the imperial family's older generation, which was educated under the notions of semidivinity and forced to renege as mere symbols of the state after 1945.

Like most Japanese dignitaries, Takamatsu revealed little of his personality to the public. But he is remembered for the occasional dash of humor and informality. On turning 70, he requested the free

transit pass that the city of Tokyo issues to senior citizens.

"Even before the war, he sometimes tried to slip away from his guards and walk freely," said Toshiaki Kawahara, a writer who specializes in the imperial family. "After the war, he frequently came without any escort to drinking places in Ginza," a Tokyo entertainment district.

He was called Nobuhito at birth and was the third of four sons of the Emperor Taisho. In 1913, he received the title Takamatsu.

Takamatsu graduated from the Imperial Naval Academy and navy staff college. But unlike his brother, who became an accomplished marine biologist, he never excelled in any particular academic field.

In 1930, he married Kikuko Tokugawa, a granddaughter of Japan's last abbot, or military ruler of the feudal era that ended in 1868.

During World War II he served as a naval instructor and on the headquarters staff. He is generally believed to have argued against war with the United States and then to have worked to end it when victory became clearly impossible.

Takamatsu has been quoted as saying after the war that at the time of the Battle of Midway in 1942, in which U.S. planes sank four Japanese carriers, he realized that defeat was inevitable because Japan had no control over the air. "I said we now have to think about how to end the war," he said. "I expressed this left and right."

After Hirohito's radio address of Aug. 15, 1945, announcing Japan's surrender, Takamatsu went to an air base outside Tokyo to talk kamikaze pilots out of a plan to keep fighting.

During the Allied occupation that lasted until 1951, the prince frequently entertained American officers at his palace home, including officers from the war crimes tribunal.

Controversy occasionally touched him in the post-war years. In 1973, a dispute occurred over his plans to make a private visit to vessels of the Maritime Self-Defense Force, as the navy is known. He canceled it. Under postwar custom, the imperial family has no contact with the military.

Takamatsu was diagnosed as having cancer in July, Hirohito, 85, visited him three times in the hospital, the final time Tuesday morning shortly before Takamatsu's death.



Prince Takamatsu

Reporter Quits Radio Martí

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Annette Lopez-Munoz, a reporter removed from her White House assignment by the government-controlled Radio Martí for asking a question at a presidential news conference, has resigned.

In a letter to Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, Ms. Lopez-Munoz said she was resigning after "an overwhelming sense of frustration" in getting clarification of her dismissal as White House correspondent for Radio Martí, which broadcasts mainly to Cuba.

"To put it simply, Mr. Wick, I was doing my job the best I knew

how," she wrote in the letter, released Monday. The letter said that Richard W. Carlson, director of the Voice of America, which oversees Radio Martí, "reprimanded me with a rude and abusive phone call."

Ms. Lopez-Munoz, 28, broke tradition, according to VOA officials, guidelines for government reporters by questioning President Ronald Reagan at a news conference Nov. 19. She asked whether he would consider changing his policies toward Nicaragua as he had toward Iran, and if he would consider breaking relations with Nicaragua to increase pressure on the government in Managua.

Pretoria Calls U.S. Policy a Voting Issue

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — Saying that U.S. policy toward South Africa will be a key issue in the country's general election in May, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha blamed the United States on Tuesday for violence in black communities.

"I hold Congress responsible for the murder of black people by black people," Mr. Botha told foreign correspondents, blaming foreign interference for increasing "intimidation" of blacks and for exacerbating the situation.

More than 2,000 people, most of them black, have been killed in two years of violent protests against white-majority rule.

Meanwhile, the police reported that three special constables were arrested and suspended from duty pending investigation of the fatal shootings of four persons Monday.

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

night in the black township of Grahamstown in eastern Cape Province.

The constables said they were guarding a school in the township when they were shot at, so they returned the gunfire.

A force of black special constables, who receive only brief training, was created last year to cope with growing unrest in black townships.

Residents of Madamsville, another eastern Cape township, said Tuesday that six blacks were beaten to death Sunday and their bodies were piled together and burned with gasoline-soaked car tires. Reports said the killings were

to avenge a murder at a speakership the day before.

Mr. Botha said U.S. and other foreign pressure on Pretoria will be key issues in the white parliamentary election on May 6.

"In our relations with the U.S.," he said, "we will be guided by the fact that Congress has taken over, at least in part, the prerogatives of the president in making policy."

Mr. Botha cited the Oct. 2 congressional vote overriding President Ronald Reagan's veto of economic sanctions against South Africa.

"It is time to show the American Congress they will not determine our future," he said.

In another development Tuesday, mine officials said that 2,200 black workers, heading a management ultimatum to end tribal fighting or resign, walked off their jobs in a gold mine.

Workers at the President Steyn mine near Welkom, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg, were asked Monday to end the factional fighting that has left 39 miners dead and nearly 180 wounded.

At the Statue of Liberty, Entry Is No Longer Free

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time in 100 years, visitors to the Statue of Liberty must pay to be admitted.

The \$1 tickets instituted Monday were authorized by Congress last year in a trial program that ends Sept. 30. The program calls for fees or fee increases at 134 of the 338 sites administered by the National Park Service.

Only one business news magazine delivers the world every week.



Your most important target is the world, because business today is global.

And only BusinessWeek International gives you the world every week.

Every issue delivers an international audience of top-level decision-makers in Europe, Asia and Latin America.

87% of our subscribers are native citizens—not American expatriates.

96% are in business, finance, government, industry or the professions; of these:

54% have policy or operational responsibility for the international business of their companies.

53% are in top management; in fact, BusinessWeek International leads all other international business magazines in cost-efficiency in reaching Senior and Chief Executives in Europe and Asia. Five world-respected independent surveys confirm it.*

So reach key international decision-makers every week. In the business magazine they read every week.

BusinessWeek International. The world's only international newsweekly of business.

*E.B.R.S. P.E.S.; A.B.R.S. International Financial Managers in Europe Reader Survey; C.E.O.'s in Europe Reader Survey.

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek
The world's only international newsweekly of business.

Frontier: Percy Forbach (97) 73-04-81
Hong Kong: Stephen Macropoulos (8) 2601-49
London: Imogen Fisher (21) 27-44-11
London: Keith Martin (4) 493-44-64
Milan: Roberto Lorenzi (2) 805-95-67
New York: Charles Merrill (212) 512-3867
Paris: Bruno Hermann (1) 42-89-03-81
Stockholm: Andrew Koring (4) 4403-05
Tokyo: Paul Imai (3) 351-66-81

© 1987, McGRAW-HILL INC.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

14th RAYMOND LOISEL. Modern building, 130 sqm, living room + dining room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, parking, F1002. Tel. 47 64 07 17.

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

A JOB IN JOURNALISM

TO THE EDITOR WHO... less of 10 years writing and editing, mostly in commercial publishing, for a major English or French newspaper or magazine. Candidates should send detailed resume including complete work record and references to: Guy Bouchard, 2200 Park Ave., Suite 200, New York, NY 10021. Tel. 212-697-1100.

THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF THE INT'L HERALD TRIBUNE

COPY EDITOR/WRITER

to work on current issues. Must have excellent writing skills and be able to work independently. Reply to: Guy Bouchard, 2200 Park Ave., Suite 200, New York, NY 10021. Tel. 212-697-1100.

LEARNING US ELECTRONICS

teaches audio equipment repair and maintenance. Includes training in computer and software. Based in New York City. Send resume and covering letter to: J. B. Smith, 100 W. 42nd St., New York, NY 10018. Tel. 212-697-1100.

INT'L EMPLOYMENT

We can connect you with international opportunities. Write for our free brochure. Tel. 212-697-1100.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES

needed in Europe. For list, write to: Guy Bouchard, 2200 Park Ave., Suite 200, New York, NY 10021. Tel. 212-697-1100.

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED

BUTLER - MAJOR DOMESTIC

position in New York City. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

WANTED COUPLE

for long-term relationship. Must be experienced, reliable, and have references. Tel. 212-697-1100.

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRANSO

THE LARGEST SHOWROOM AND STOCK IN EUROPE

Keeping a constant stock of more than 300 brand new cars of all European & Japanese makes competing prices.

Free home delivery service. Free finance and insurance. Free maintenance. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

TAX FREE MOTORCycles

of all makes and models. Tel. 212-697-1100.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

One Way Round Trip

New York \$119 \$240

San Francisco \$119 \$240

Los Angeles \$119 \$240

Chicago \$119 \$240

Atlanta \$119 \$240

Phoenix \$119 \$240

San Diego \$119 \$240

Seattle \$119 \$240

Portland \$119 \$240

San Jose \$119 \$240

San Francisco \$119 \$240

Los Angeles \$119 \$240

Chicago \$119 \$240

Atlanta \$119 \$240

Phoenix \$119 \$240

San Diego \$119 \$240

Seattle \$119 \$240

Portland \$119 \$240

San Jose \$119 \$240

San Francisco \$119 \$240

Los Angeles \$119 \$240

Chicago \$119 \$240

Atlanta \$119 \$240

Phoenix \$119 \$240

</

ARTS / LEISURE

Paris 'Elektra':
Behrens, Ozawa

By David Stevens

PARIS — Richard Strauss, in one of his paradoxical whimsies about his own music, said that "Salome" and "Elektra" should be played "as if they were fairy music by Mendelssohn." That is exactly what Seiji Ozawa does in conducting the new production of "Elektra" at the Paris Opéra, and the result is marvelously revealing, not only in orchestral detail, but in the vocal subtlety that the cast is able to bring to its daunting task.

Any performance of "Elektra" can easily degenerate into a contest between the post-Wagnerian effusions of a gigantic orchestra and the ability of the cast to ride over the sound. Here the cast would have been equal to that — especially the women, who were Hildegard Behrens in the title role, Jeannine Altmeyer as Chrysothemis and Christa Ludwig as Klytemnestra. But with Ozawa at the controls, and the Opéra's orchestra in unusually responsive form, such heroic exertions were rarely necessary. It would be an exaggeration to say that this was an "Elektra" of chamber-music proportions, but it was often close to that — one in which Hofmannsthal's text was delivered with nuance and, when the occasion demanded, with ample power as well, and in which Strauss' dense and carefully calculated score was made exceptionally transparent.

This went hand in hand with a production — directed by Seth Schneiderman (who is Behrens' husband), designed by Hubert Monloup, and cleverly lit by Jean Boyer — that eclectically and effectively presents the succession of one-on-one conflicts in the house of Atreus against a background of their Freudian convolutions.

There is no suggestion of Greek antiquity in Monloup's set. In the background is the dilapidated facade of a mansion, a kind of Victorian-Venezian baroque that might serve well enough for a production of Eugene O'Neill's trilogy on the same theme, while the front of the stage is occupied by a gleaming black structure in which most of the entrances and exits take place — the bottom of a dreamlike funnel housing the calamitous psychological encounters that form the essence of the drama.

Monloup's costumes are archetypes from different historical periods. Elektra's disheveled red hair

suggests her derangement, but her strapless dress could do nicely for a cocktail party, while Chrysothemis' sedate robe suggests the sister's more conventional attitudes. Klytemnestra and Aegisthus are outfitted in stylized versions of 19th-century monarchical getup — she an elaborately gowned and jeweled Habsburg grand duchess, he an Offenbach clown prince — and Orest arrives on his fateful mission in a medieval suit of armor, his iron helmet helping to explain Elektra's initial lack of recognition.

The result was an "Elektra" in which the savage myth is not so much updated as it is filtered through the conventions and manners of more recent times, suggesting that the ties that bind this very special one man's family are always with us.

Behrens was singing the title role for the first time — which must leave her few, if any, worlds to conquer in the German dramatic soprano department. She conquered this one as she has the others — with unforced power, a gleaming, silvery timbre used with security, accuracy and a contained dramatic intensity. And she did a convincing final dance of crazed triumph. Altmeyer was equally unimpeachable of voice, and the creamier texture of her soprano contrasted effectively with Behrens' metal.

Ludwig is a veteran Klytemnestra, yet she sang and acted the part as if she (or Scheidemann, or both) had thought it out anew. This corrupt queen's decay is not yet physical, but within the body and mind of a still-beautiful woman, self-assured at first but gradually crumbling morally during the undermining onslaught of her vengeful daughter. This Klytemnestra falls to pieces in full view; a master portrait by a great singing actress.

What chance do the men have in this demonic girls' club? Not much, mere tools of fate that they are, but John Bruchler was a solid, idiomatic Orest, and the versatile Jean Dupouy a brilliantly neurotic Aegisthus, in their brief duties.

Further performances in this series are scheduled for Feb. 6, 10, 13, 15 and 17. The production returns from April 14 to May 6, with Gwyneth Jones as Elektra, Cheryl Studer and Hélène Garret alternating as Chrysothemis, Helga Dernesch as Klytemnestra, and Kent Nagano conducting.



Hildegard Behrens in Paris production of "Elektra."

Jacques Moun



David Ryall as Arnolphe (left), and Neil Dudgeon as Horatio in "School for Wives."

Molière: School of Monomania

By Robert Cushman

LONDON — Molière was the great playwright of monomania. You might say he was obsessed with it. This may explain why Anglo-Saxons have never liked him. Take "School for Wives," the latest arrival at the National Theatre. It is about a middle-aged man so afraid of being cuckolded that he plans to marry a young girl whom he has trained up for the purpose since childhood. Oh yes, says the British playgoer, very intriguing, what else are we told about him? The answer is, nothing. The play shows him being comically disheveled. Uh-huh, what else does it show? Nothing. Well, what do the other characters get up to? There are no other characters, just fools to be the protagonists.

Sam Jackson was the nearest thing to an English Molière. He too was fascinated by fanatics but each of his plays offers a stageful of them. His mechanisms are complicated and often messy. This is because he was, like all English playwrights, a romantic, half in love with chaos. Molière, like all good classical-minded Frenchmen, worshipped order. His plays are very clear. Someone, a friend or an out-of-pocket midwife, tells the hero in the first scene how blinkered he is being and what trouble he will get into, and the rest of the play is that prophecy in action.

The single-mindedness can be amusing. "School for Wives" is a one-joke play but the joke is ingeniously told. Arnolphe, the would-be husband, has brought his intended up to be phenomenally naive, on the theory that sophistication would get her into trouble. But of course her innocence doesn't stop her from falling in love with the first young man she sees. The fact, that she tells Arnolphe all about it, and that her beloved mistakenly confides in him as well, is no bar either. It merely adds to the

exquisite torture that Arnolphe insists on inflicting on himself. And he is given enough good nature on the one hand, enough conceit on the other, to flavor the dish.

David Ryall, who has been character-acting at the National for most of his 24 years, has his first star role as Arnolphe, and gallops

THE LONDON STAGE

confidently through it, making the audience gasp and gurgle at each fresh discomfiture. A great comedian might wriggle more inventively or just more individually, even at his most sophisticated Molière was still writing scenarios for clowns. Nobody else acts with any distinction. As the voice of reason Roger Lloyd Pack, who can be languidly brilliant, goes through the play like a man nursing a private joke. Otherwise Di Trevis's production has charm. The play suggests that Arnolphe has immured his bride in the suburbs. This show goes him one better and moves her right out to the country, where servants are yokels and landscapes are picturesque gradients. Arnolphe offends against nature and it takes its revenge, though at the end it relents and offers him grace. That seems to be the idea, but it would take richer performances to make it a reality.

This is the National's fifth Molière production: a reasonable score, and proof that the British theater feels obliged to grapple with him on a regular basis. Having done this, it feels entitled to neglect all his competitors.

Marivaux, who dominates French comedy of the 18th century as Molière does that of the 17th, is effectively written off as a lesser Molière, though in fact they share nothing except a nationality and an initial. Marivaux is actually the more fascinating dramatist, with a flock of modern French revivals to

prove it. Instead of Molière's brisk comic diagrams, he offers rich oily pastorals. Rather than spotlighting a single folly, he draws a collection of them into a cat's cradle.

We are beginning to see his plays here (and it's only taken 250 years), but in reduced circumstances, presented by companies with more dedication than resource. The Gate, an adventurous pub theater in West London, has mounted "The Triumph of Love," which is about a princess going into man's apparel to win her love. Shakespeare had the same idea, often, but what he hinted at in "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night" is here made manifest. To gain her man, our heroine has to charm his male and female guardians, and so — alternately concealing and revealing her sex — she does. When she emerges for her happy ending she leaves a row of bruised hearts and shattered brides behind her.

Guy Cullen, the translator-director, has seen the play as a vehicle for himself to play Harlequin, which he does in full traditional gear and with teeth-clenching coyness. But among his scratch cast he does have a young actress, Harriet Keovil, of real poise, and she gives the piece something of the thermostatically-controlled warmth it needs. It also needs sets and costumes by Watteau. Just listening to it is an unduly severe experience. Peter Hall, when he took over at the National Theatre, said that we really had to get to grips with Marivaux. It is a shame that he should

come to the end of his reign with that promise unaccomplished.

Among its stream of new productions the National slips in the odd one-night stand, designed to give us some inkling of what goes on behind the doors of its studio. The latest is "A Yorkshire Tragedy," a brutal brevity once attributed to Shakespeare. It shows a ruined gambler who savagely abuses his wife and children, and finally murders a selection of them. The play blames this on the devil but we are free to see it as an objective, even clinical, picture of psychopathic degradation. Not the least horrifying thing about it is the portrayal of the wife who goes on loving him, whatever. Women in the audience were overheard declaring her to be a) outrageously masochistic and b) quite believable. Certainly the actress, Mary Jo Randle, seemed to have no trouble with her, and the northern accent made her seem very immediate. Stephen Pether as her tormentor was also recognizable at first blush, macho and sneering. But the play asks more of him than that. It asks him to rage, and all he could do was nag. "A Yorkshire Tragedy" is as basic as an Elizabethan play could be, but it still requires a passion and a skill most of our actors have to relearn. That is one thing the National Theatre studio is for. At least, it had better be.

Robert Cushman is a London-based theater critic and broadcaster.

INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AVIS DE PRESELECTION D'ENTREPRISES

Le Gouvernement de la République Centrafricaine a décidé la construction d'un barrage de régulation sur le ruisseau M'BAU à environ 85 km au N-O de BANGUI et pour cela, il a sollicité un financement auprès des organismes suivants: Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD) - Banque Européenne d'Investissement (BEI) - Banque Mondiale - Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE) - Fonds Mondial (FOM) - Les dossiers de préselection des entreprises de Génie Civil sont à retirer, contre paiement de 30 000 F.CFA ou 1 000 F, à partir du 9 février aux adresses suivantes: Direction Générale de l'ENERGIE, au Centre d'Ingénierie Conso, avenue de l'Indépendance, COYNE ET BELLIER, 5, rue d'Héliopolis, 75017 PARIS. Les réponses doivent parvenir à la Direction Générale de l'ENERGIE à BANGUI avant le 26 mars 1987 à 12 heures.

INVESTMENT

Assuring professionalism, seriousness and discretion, we propose a safe investment and high profits. Primary art gallery in the heart of Milan, established in 1940, looks for capitals to potentiate its intervention on the international market. Available to transfer registered shares.

Please contact our Germany Agency:
Arrive Marketing
D-2000 Hamburg 62 Post Box 104.

PRIVACY IN BANKING



Confidentiality gives you control of your Financial Destiny, and allows you to amass a greater portfolio. We can help you with your investments in the privacy you need.

We provide services worldwide. Give us the opportunity to serve you.

Write now for our Brochure.

Reply to:
P.O. Box 116
1211 Geneva 17
Switzerland

An International Bank
We represent World
Class Bank Associations

INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS
OPPORTUNITIES

Appears every
WEDNESDAY

FINE ART
INVESTMENT
PARTICIPATION

Established Fine Art Gallery seeks participant capital and/or working partners. Prime Dublin City Centre Location with a view to international expansion. Reply in strictest confidence.

Box N° 034873
63 Long Acre, London
WC2E 9JH, England.

PANAMA

Consider operating internationally, completely tax-free on a strict confidential basis. Write for free brochure about the advantages of Panama companies, convenient ship registration, company management, Panama's Financial Center and investment opportunities. We are Panama's largest management company.

INTERTRUST

P.O. BOX 7440
Panama 5, Republic of Panama.
Tel.: 68-6800.
Cable: INTERTRUST.
Telex: 3151-2706 Intertrust PC.
Fax: (507) 64-8000.

Rembrandt in Paris

PARIS — A collection of etchings by Rembrandt is on show at the Bibliothèque Nationale in an unconventional setting designed to make visitors pause and look at details.

"The Human Form," which runs until May 3, includes 340 etchings made between 1625 and 1669. Selected from the library's permanent collection of more than 900 Rembrandt works, the engravings were restored and reframed for the show. Most have not been displayed since 1905.

Art critics say the show's installation is outrageous, yet effective. Jean-Marie Tasset of Le Figaro

compared its atmosphere to that of a "fairytale in dark velvet."

Visitors begin their tour in a small, dimly lit room, its walls covered by dark green and purple wrinkled paper. Four holes in the floor, ringed by white wooden gates, display revolving color slides of details magnified from Rembrandt landscapes. Recordings of whistling wind and twittering birds help transport the viewer into the Dutch master's paintings.

In the library's Mansart and Mazurine galleries, each subject is illuminated individually; many are presented in several versions, allowing visitors to appreciate Rembrandt's techniques.

DOONESBURY

WELCOME BACK TO DAY 32 OF THE ORAL ROBERTS DEATH RITUAL. MY PRODUCER JAKE AND I ARE STILL TALKING ABOUT GOD'S EXTRAORDINARY \$4.5 MILLION SHAKEDOWN.



JAKE, I THINK WHAT CONCERNS ME MOST IS THE CLAIM THAT GOD IS HOLDING A LIFE HOSTAGE FOR FUND-RAISING PURPOSES. THAT HE IS, IN EFFECT, A COMMUNIST TERRORIST.



AS ONE OBSERVER HAS PUT IT, "NO CAUSE CAN JUSTIFY TERRORISM. IT SAID IS THE CRIME OF CONGRESS. TERRORISM IS HEAVY AND INTERLUDE."



STRONG STUFF, BUT I DON'T KNOW IF IT MEANS IT?

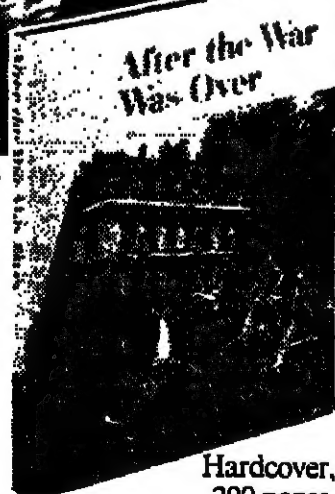


Photos by: Bischof, Burri, Capa, Cartier-Bresson, Erwit, Hass, and other Magnum photographers. From the archives of Magnum Photos, a photographic record of Europe in the immediate postwar years — striking images of a continent shaking off the debris of destruction and coming to life.

Mary Blume, the International Herald Tribune's distinguished feature journalist, sets the postwar scene and interviews many of the photographers in her introduction. The I.H.T. is pleased to present this unique volume that captures a decisive epoch and commemorates the work of some of the 20th century's master photojournalists.

Here you'll find some of the most famous images and faces of our time. Once you open its pages, you will want to spend hours poring over this magnificently produced collection. Truly this is a book to treasure for yourself, and a beautiful gift as well.

Available from the International Herald Tribune. Order today.



Hardcover, 200 pages. 168 duotone illustrations, 32x26cm (12.5x10.25in.)

AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER

International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Payment is by credit card only. All major cards are accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to: ☐ Access ☐ Visa ☐ Amex ☐ Eurocard ☐ Diners ☐ Mastercard

Card No. _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____ (necessary for credit card purchases)

Please send me _____ copies of After the War Was Over at U.S. \$45.00 each, plus postage: \$5.00 each in Europe; \$14.00 each outside Europe.

Name (in BLOCK LETTERS) _____

Address _____

City and Code _____

Country _____

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Nonchalantly Downward

Presidential messages snow down on Washington in January. This year it is harder than usual to shovel through to the truth. The main message, on the State of the Union, treated immediate economic troubles almost nonchalantly. The union will be in a dangerous state if action is delayed, and yet the messages were neither constructive nor urgent.

The large foreign deficit can make the dollar nose-dive. The deficit cannot shrink fast, but Washington has to convince the markets that its actions will reduce it progressively. Otherwise the U.S. government will have to choose between constant depreciation and a tightening of monetary policy fierce enough to expose jobs, instead of the dollar, to a free fall. Does the Republican Party want to go into the 1988 elections in circumstances even mildly similar to 1932?

The dollar has fallen for nearly two years. Why hasn't the deficit shrunk? Some attack states like Hong Kong and Taiwan for not letting their currencies rise, but on average these have only kept stable against the dollar without offsetting its decline against Europe and Japan. Other arguments are more convincing.

When imports are 60 percent above exports, the latter have to rise much faster than the former if the deficit is to shrink. Repeated deficit adds to the interest bill, debt compounds itself.

And when the dollar falls, the first thing that happens is that the deficit rises because imports cost more dollars than before. In theory this obvious effect eventually reverses as home output replaces

foreign goods and U.S. exporters slowly crank up because they find themselves more competitive. But the longer the dollar falls, the longer the obverse tendency lasts. The problem is that the 1985 devaluation was not once-and-for-all. It continues, so the import bill keeps rising.

But the essential consideration is that devaluation does not work without accompanying action to temper spending—and thus imports—and impel producers to seek markets abroad.

Exactly the reverse is needed from the revaluing countries. None are observing this rule. West Germany and Japan are at fault—but the United States, too, must act, reining in domestic demand and reducing its savings gap. For that, budget control is urgent. But the markets have small trust in the Reagan plan (a modest deceleration of the defense buildup, no tax hike, slashed nonmilitary spending) because Congress won't buy it.

The budget impasse could still be resolved. New compromises on military and civilian outlays are possible, and to raise revenue a temporary income tax surcharge and a new energy tax would make sense. To be avoided like the plague is any attempt to raise revenue by higher import duties, which would weaken attempts to make American producers more efficient and start an international tariff war. The worst enemy of all, however, is the Reagan administration's apparent refusal to go beyond the budget policies that failed last year and have resulted in a continually falling dollar.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Snatched on the Job

Iran and Lebanon have become swamps into which outsiders venture at their peril. This was well understood by Terry Waite, the Anglican envoy last seen in Beirut on Jan. 20. Indeed, he left instructions that no attempt be made to rescue him if he was taken captive. And every Western correspondent knows the risks of accepting even an official invitation to Iran, with its hostile regime of fending clerical rulers.

Witness the ordeal of Gerald Seib, Middle East correspondent of The Wall Street Journal, now detained for undisclosed reasons at an undisclosed place in Iran. That Mr. Seib did anything to justify this outrageous treatment is inconceivable to colleagues who know him as a prudent, experienced reporter. He was among 57 Western journalists invited for a guided tour of Iran and the front in the war with Iraq. Unless he is promptly released, it will be impossible for anyone to take Iran's word seriously about war claims or anything else.

The worst-case surprise is that Iran and

its extremist allies in Lebanon are grabbing fresh captives to extort yet more TOW missiles from President Reagan. If so, that is bad news for Mr. Seib and Mr. Waite, since no such deal is imaginable. If so, that is also bad news for the president, for it would rub his nose in the error of undue eagerness to free imprisoned Americans.

There remains nevertheless the possibility of confusion and error, of pragmatic second thoughts about abducting an emissary or a journalist. Every hostage incident has its singularities and each needs to be judged in its context.

With calm and reason, Mr. Seib's captors may come to recognize that they have no grievance with him and can release him in the knowledge that he is a professional journalist who has done no more than his job—indeed, done so at their government's invitation. Likewise, as Mr. Waite's presumed captors honor courage, they will honor his by promptly freeing him.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

End the Polish Sanctions

The suppression of Solidarity, the independent labor organization in Poland, occurred on Ronald Reagan's watch and imposed on his administration a special moral burden to do something about it. Military relief was out of the question, but other forms of relief were not. To this end the administration imposed economic sanctions to help democratic Poles. It has been tough going, since sanctions cut two ways: They put pressure on the government but meanwhile hurt the people who are their intended beneficiaries. Nonetheless, the United States has made a decent effort to balance these considerations, and it can fairly claim to have seen some positive changes take place partly as a result.

The most important changes center on relaxing somewhat the degree of gross product interference in the lives of the people. What a Communist government can give, it can also easily take away, on previous occasions, Wojciech Jaruzelski released prisoners and then locked them up again. So the United States has necessarily been very even as he has been moving in the right direction in the past year or so. Washington has gradually been ending its economic sanctions, but it hesitated to commit itself to ending them entirely without better assurances that General Jaruzelski would not again reverse field. It was to explore such

assurances that Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead went to Warsaw last week. He is the ranking American to visit Poland since martial law was imposed last in 1981.

The special place that Poland occupies in Eastern Europe was evident in his visit. He saw, naturally, General Jaruzelski. But he also saw Lech Walesa of Solidarity, who, although officially an uninvited guest, has an undeniable shadow role all the same, and Cardinal Józef Glemp, head of the Polish Catholic Church, whose mass following has long required the Communist regime to leave it room for its many works. For some time the latter two men have favored the ending of American sanctions as a sign of some political relaxation and as a contribution to the economic health of the country. It seems that the Whitehead talks moved the United States toward this position, and, barring a reversal on the Polish government's part, sanctions should be phased out before too long.

The sanctions have had their critics. It was pointed out that martial law at its toughest left Poles better off—they could travel to Western Europe, for instance—than Soviets and other East Europeans. At the least, nonetheless, sanctions let America express solidarity with Solidarity. The ending of sanctions does the same.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Disengage From Lebanon

The strong possibility must be faced that more of the hostages taken in Lebanon will be killed. There is no intention in Kuwait to release any of the 17 men imprisoned there on terrorist charges, which is the move for which Islamic Jihad has been bargaining. The Israelis do not plan to release 400 of their own prisoners for the four academics, three American and one Indian, abducted [on Jan. 26] at Beirut University College by another Shiite offshoot, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine.

The frustration in the Western camp are mounting, which is one precise purpose of hostage-taking, but we have got to live with this. No one can have many certainties in this situation, but talk of "surgical strikes"

against targets deemed to be terrorist-oriented seems like so much bravado. What starts as surgery is liable to end in mutilation, with the deaths of many more people as innocent as the captives themselves.

On the merits so far, the only safe policy is one of Western disengagement until the storm abates. If the militia rule the country, the main sufferers are the Lebanese. They turned out in numbers last week to protest at the abduction of the academics. Last year, in a rare ecumenical display, the whole of Beirut went on strike against the murderous abandon to which the city is daily subject. If any help were widely requested by the people of Lebanon it would have to be seriously considered, but the West cannot police the world.

—The Guardian (London)

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1986-1987

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL ART, KATHERINE KNORR
and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor •
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Page

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers •
FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANPEHL, Advertising Sales Director
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613895; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7668. Telex: RS56928
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Chalmers, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-861061. Telex: 41770
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKintosh, 62 Long Lane, London WC2E 9LP. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 300099
Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lamberth, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726753. Telex: 416721
Gen. Mgr. Japan: 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 55-3880. Telex: 427175
Print. U.S.: Michael Cowley, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Telex: 427175
S.A. on capital of 100,000 F. RCS Number B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION



Innovative Asia: Not the U.S. Sweatshop It Once Was

By Joel Kotkin

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — captured much of the world trade in manufactured goods. Asia is now turning to the areas where American companies have remained dominant: innovation, product development and the service industries.

Until recently, much of Asia was regarded as a sweatshop at the service of U.S. industry. Scores of American companies have given up manufacturing at home and have contracted out the whole tiresome chore to folks on the other side of the Pacific.

Over the years, this strategy has worked well for many U.S. and Asian companies. But recently, success has spawned a revolution of rising expectations among Asian entrepreneurs. Throughout Asia, companies are moving, at times with startling speed, beyond the manufacturing process into the more creative tasks of product development and marketing that once were left to foreigners. Dependency is giving way to independence, and collaboration to competition.

The Japanese, of course, were in the forefront of this movement. Japanese companies today are among the world's leading innovators in everything from consumer products to fashion design and computer software. And with four of the world's five largest banks calling Tokyo their home, Japan is poised to replace the United States as the center of world finance early in the next century.

Recently, the same process has begun to spread through the newly industrialized nations of Asia. From South Korea to Singapore, nations once thought of as mere manufacturing platforms are beginning to develop their own technology and service industries. Many of these enterprises are financed by local banks, and most have the active cooperation of governments, which take an activist role in managing national economies.

Nowhere is this shift more dramatic than in Singapore. For most of its 21 years of independence, it derived much of its economic sustenance from investment by foreign manufacturers. Today, multinational companies account for 70 percent of Singapore's industrial capacity and exports. And local service firms live largely by catering to the needs of overseas corporations.

Until recently, Singaporeans saw little reason to question this. Their

country had enjoyed one of the fastest-rising standards of living in the world. But two years ago, all that came to a crashing halt. The slump in the American high-tech industry cost thousands of Singaporean jobs. And Western trade barriers, combined with competition from lower-wage

Success has spawned a revolution of rising expectations among Asian entrepreneurs.

neighbors such as Thailand, have caused foreign investment to drop by almost a third. A nation that for 20 years had annual growth rates approaching 10 percent has seen its economy shrinking since 1984.

"We can't keep piggybacking on the multinationals," said Eddie Foo, managing director of Singapore's electronics manufacturers. "They have no loyalty, no commitment to us. In the long run, there is no

security producing parts for overseas companies. To survive, we must develop our own firms, our own technology, our own marketing."

The well-worn strategy of using tax breaks and other incentives to attract overseas corporations no longer dominates government thinking in Singapore. Government initiatives focus increasingly on such incentives as lower corporate taxes, venture capital funds, and low-interest loans, all targeted at entrepreneurs.

Mr. Foo is something of a hero in the move toward economic independence. When he took over Singapore in 1980, the company was doing \$2 million in sales a year, making electronic games and calculators.

Mr. Foo, a former Olivetti executive, quickly drove Singaporean-scale. He recruited top talent from the local operations of other multinationals, people who were able to win big contracts from large foreign companies. With the proceeds from those contracts reinvested in a modernized manufacturing operation, he turned loose his engineers and managers to develop a proprietary line

of medical electronic instruments. The company's Healthcheck brand products (including digital thermometers, blood-pressure readers and pregnancy tests) now account for as much as one-quarter of its \$33 million in annual sales.

Singapore also seeks to be a gateway for foreign companies into Southeast Asia, where the tropical conditions and free-wheeling business environment can be difficult for Westerners. Chi and Associates, a 30-person engineering consulting firm, recently won several large contracts from U.S. and Japanese companies with projects in Indonesia. Tony Chi's task is to adapt his customers' plans to local labor and materials.

"Americans and Japanese don't know how to build in this kind of environment," said Mr. Chi, a 1970 graduate of Pennsylvania State University. "You might design a steel building in Los Angeles that, in Indonesia, is actually cheaper to build with concrete. We know better how to employ cheap labor and technical skills in this part of the world."

The writer covers the Pacific Rim for Inc. Magazine, from which this article was adapted by The Washington Post.

How Japan Gobbles Asian Resources

By Haimnah Todd

IN such a grip that they have little bargaining power. Their nonrenewable resources are eaten up at low prices, while their economies become increasingly dependent on expensive imports from Japan.

Japan is the leading source of imports for every Southeast Asian country but the Philippines, according to the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

It is also the leading source of development aid to the region. Thailand gets a hefty 68 percent of its aid from Japan; the Philippines, 56 percent; and Malaysia, 55 percent, according to the Japanese figures.

This heavy dependence on Japan for imports and aid is no coincidence, as Tetsuya Takeo argues in AMPO: Japan-Asia Quarterly Review.

When Japanese capital began moving into Southeastern Asia in the 1970s, the objectives were to exploit cheap labor and to secure markets. Japanese cars, televisions, textiles and machinery, locally assembled, soon controlled these markets.

From this Third World springboard, Japanese goods could penetrate U.S. and European markets where quotas blocked their direct import from Japan. But by the end of the decade, Japanese investment, to the tune of several billion dollars a year, was pouring into the resource-extracting industries of Indonesia, where Japanese investment topped \$7 billion in 1984, much of it went into oil, LNG, copper, iron and steel.

Although most of the plants involved were joint ventures, the Japanese partner typically retained management control, supplied machinery and equipment and often exported 100 percent of the output to Japan.

Such investment also acted to move polluting industries outside Japan. Professor U. Jun of Tokyo University, president of the Asian Environmental Society, told a Third World conference in Penang in 1984.

He noted that the Ulsan Chemical company, which makes chromium, moved to South Korea after Japanese protesters said it was polluting soils in a Tokyo suburb. And Kawasaki Steel Corp. moved an ore sintering plant to the Philippines after complaints about air pollution.

As investment by Japanese companies in resource-extracting operations surged, government aid to these industries grew. Japanese yen loans provided 62 percent of the funding of the Asian aluminum plant in Indonesia, which is expected to cause serious environmental damage.

Official aid is also used to mute protest against Japanese companies. What U. Jun ironically calls "showcase technology" for monitoring air pollution has been given to Malaysia and Singapore, though it had been shown to be ineffective in reducing pollution in Japan. Japanese aid is also financing a large sewerage project in Penang, though most of the aid money returns to Japan to buy the expensive equipment required.

"Common to all these projects," the Tokyo professor writes, "is that the approach is indirect and capital-intensive, with the problems going unnoticed at their source."

Asian governments, of course, welcome the investment and aid, despite their concern about economic dependence. The governments themselves are the local partners in petro-

chemical, LNG, aluminum and steel plants set up by Japanese multinationals with yen loans.

Local elites, in alliance with Japanese capital, have made fabulous fortunes while overlooking the rapid depletion of natural resources. This alliance has been extremely useful to Japanese investors. It has kept trade union activity to a minimum in affected sectors and allowed local protests over pollution to be contained.

But some communities have refused to be cowed. In the small town of Papan in Malaysia, residents and environmentalists protested the siting nearby of a nuclear waste dump. The waste is produced by Asian Rare Earth, a joint venture between a local company and Mitsubishi Chemical Industries of Japan.

The governments and the company initially denied there was any danger and threatened the "agitators" with police action. But protests continued until the dump was moved to a remote area and residents won a temporary court injunction to close the factory. The company has appealed.

The writer, a free-lance journalist and former features editor at the New Straits Times, contributed this view to Third World Network Features.

Teachers can have higher pay, more respect and a larger voice in running their schools, but only if they accept tough evaluations of their performance and changes in archaic patterns of education.

Mr. Hart has produced a good blueprint. What he cannot now produce is evidence that he is enough of a leader to make it happen. But that is what campaigns are designed to test.

The Washington Post

Hart Today: Less Dazzle, Solid Ideas

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In the midst of last week's East Coast blitz, Gary Hart went shopping for a campus that was clear enough to provide him a lecture hall. He wound up at Duke University. What he said there about the education challenge facing the United States was another indication that the early front-runner for the Democrats' 1988 presidential nomination is ready to meet the test in the issues area.

As with his speeches last year on the economy, defense and foreign policy, the former Colorado senator did not seek to dazzle with "new ideas." That was his game in 1984 and it backfired when Walter Mondale called his bluff in an Atlanta debate.

Rather, what Mr. Hart has done is to one policy field after another, to demonstrate that he is familiar with past proposals, has filtered them through his own value system and sense of political realities, and has put them back together in a program that has structure and logic.

That talent is a good part of presidential leadership. The other part is salesmanship, the ability to enlist public support for the policy. That has not been Mr. Hart's strength. But the coming campaign will help measure his current capacity in that field.

For now, Mr. Hart is producing an agenda that appears to be based on a realistic assessment of national needs and resources, rather than a calculation of what must be said to satisfy the demands of each of the Democratic Party's most vocal constituency and interest groups.

In his education speech, Mr. Hart talked about the need for a federal role and proposed ways to raise the \$12 billion in revenues he estimates the first three years would cost. He stressed the need for early education for poor children and the importance of broad access to college. He did not discuss bilingual education — a powerful symbolic issue to politically active Hispanics.

He is sending the signal that his approach will be different from the court-constituencies strategy that undermined Mr. Mondale in 1984.

Mr. Hart's blueprint draws heavily on the work of the Carnegie Forum and the National Governors Association. It is more bipartisan in character than his rhetorical asides at the Reagan administration's record on education would suggest. But for reason, it provides a realistic blueprint of what the next administration could do — in cooperation with the states, local communities and the private sector — to improve the education system at every level.

Like his other recent speeches, this one shows the effort Mr. Hart and his advisers have made to reduce a complex subject to its essentials. It is written in commendably clear, if not soaring, language.

It opens this way: "The key to unlock the 21st century for America is education. Individual and national interests must be subordinated to this overriding national interest: creating a fully literate America, imbued with democratic values, where each individual is empowered to master the challenges of change."

Mr. Hart suggests comprehensive goals ranging from improved preschool programs to adult literacy and retraining efforts. He describes the national policies that will meet them, and puts forth a set of "specific challenges" — the trade-off that will be required and the responsibilities individuals will have to accept.

Here is where Mr. Hart is at his best. He provides a tough antidote to the mindless overindulgence and excesses of the last six years of "you can have it all" thinking.

Parents, he says, can have better schools for their children, but only if they accept the responsibility for making their homes "schools" as dedicated to successful learning, by such steps as keeping the television off until homework is finished.

Students can be helped to finance all the education they want, but must in turn be ready to aid their communities through participation in a national service program.

Business can get better-trained workers, but must accept a share of the burden of retraining displaced workers and providing early warnings of impending layoffs.

Teachers can have higher pay, more respect and a larger voice in running their schools, but only if they accept tough evaluations of their performance and changes in archaic patterns of education.

Mr. Hart has produced a good blueprint. What he cannot now produce is evidence that he is enough of a leader to make it happen. But that is what campaigns are designed to test.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A Swing to Taft

NEW YORK — The week's political pendulum is swinging strongly toward President W.H. Taft. The New York County Republican Committee endorsed Mr. Taft by a vote of 582 to 17 after the Roosevelt men had made a fight to delay the vote.

PARIS — The Herald has great respect for Mr. Taft as one of the sanest Presidents the United States has ever elected. It is, therefore, with regret that we find him entertaining the impracticable suggestions of "faddists" and putting forth their notions in a demagogic manner. Advocacy of peace congresses, which only set men to fighting, and his proposal that an international conference shall be held in Washington to consider "the high cost of living," are instances of this. His recommendation that the Government shall purchase the Alaska Central Railroad is on the same line.

1937: Malaga Targeted?

GIBRALTAR — A combined land and sea attack against Malaga by the Spanish Nationalists was predicted here [on Feb. 3] following an important announcement of Nationalist naval forces at Algiers and Ceuta in the last 48 hours. Two German battleships, which were at Algiers together with the Nationalist warships Almirante Canales, Canarias and Baleares, sailed eastward for an unknown destination. Meanwhile, reports of further landings of Italian volunteers at Cadiz have been confirmed, but their number is not known. The British battleship Royal Oak, which is anchored off Europe Point, had a narrow escape [on Feb. 2], when three Red planes dropped three bombs, apparently mistaking the ship for the Nationalist cruiser Canarias. None of the bombs struck the vessel, but fell within a few hundred yards.

مكتبة الأمل

OPINION

Holding the Truth Hostage
Is Not the American Way

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Larry Speakes, departing White House spokesman, offhandedly revealed an illuminating fact in a faraway interview. He recalled that at the time of the Grenada invasion he unwittingly misled the press when asked about it. He had been misinformed, and his credibility undermined when the deception was exposed, by a National Security Council staff member named "Pointdexter, of all people."

I remember calling the White House, soon after the Grenada invasion was announced, to find out who was respon-

able for the decision to exclude the press from the combat operation. Throughout America's wars, the tradition was to bring along at least a few correspondents to report the action impartially, at no risk to military security.

Robert McFarlane, then national security adviser, took my call and wondered, "Is that really your central concern in all this?" Here was an example of prompt and effective use of force to stop a Communist takeover and prevent the taking of U.S. hostages; here was an action that hawkish pundits could be expected to applaud; what was this fuss about a side issue of media coverage?

The fuss was about telling the truth to the people. The United States government may on rare occasion fall silent for a time, but it must not deliberately lie; only the presence of reporters pledged to temporary secrecy can help justify a news blackout. By breaching that democratic precedent, and by issuing a lie, the Reagan administration engaged in self-corruption far more important than one victory in the Caribbean.

I think Bud McFarlane may realize that now. But Vice Admiral John Pointdexter, promoted to the national security adviser's post after that lie, probably does not. That is because the truth, for him, seems to be less a moral imper-

ative than an instrument of policy. The same man who misled Larry Speakes about Grenada urged the president to apply "disinformation" to the pressure on Libya. He saw nothing wrong in destroying the reputation for truthfulness of U.S. officials by peddling stories to the press that might make an enemy dictator nervous.

When his stupid and vengeful memorandum was unearthed and exposed in The Washington Post, Admiral Pointdexter came before a group of pundits and pumped out some bombast about having to check his files, never admitting its authorship. The truth was not something he was prepared to own up to.

We know now that as he was stonewalling about disinformation, this flag officer had for months been urging the president to trade arms for hostages in secret while saying just the opposite in public. No wonder, when called upon to do his duty and report the whole truth, he becomes the first admiral to take refuge in the Fifth Amendment.

Americans have the right to assume that his truthful testimony would tend to incriminate him, perhaps to cause his criminal indictment, conviction and incarceration. With Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and Richard Secord, Mr. Pointdexter stands silent in the midst of a scandal more akin to Teapot Dome than to Watergate, a scandal not merely of abuse of presidential soft-heartedness but one in which investigators tell me that \$40 million is unaccounted for.

Not all high officials in this matter have brought shame on the U.S. Naval Academy, which graduated John Pointdexter first in his class apparently without incalculating in him the democratic value of truthfulness in office and accountability to superior officers. Mr. McFarlane, Donald Ragan and George Shultz, all former marine officers who did not receive their higher education at public expense, have taken the oath and taken their chances by testifying.

But Admiral Pointdexter persists in his pattern of refusing to tell the truth. His excuses have ranged from national security to self-incrimination, but his habit was established and rewarded years ago.

This is not a man to be given immunity from prosecution. Americans are owed the truth; they should not have to pay ransom for it. If justice requires that the Pointdexter testimony be delayed, and if the admiral chooses to hold the president hostage, so be it. If anybody in this gets convicted, that person would probably have a lot to say to show contrition before sentencing.

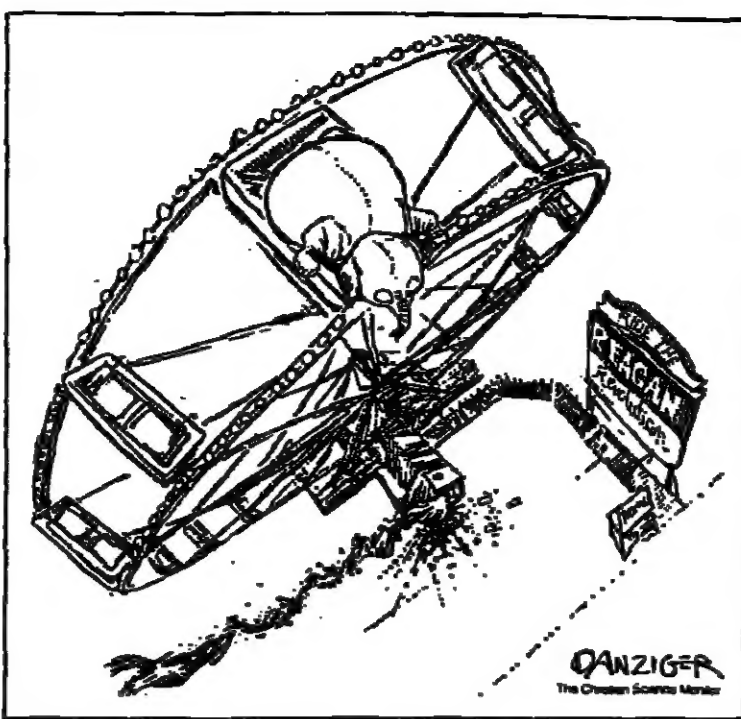
As for the deception-crippled president, the next time he decides to sign a Bible, let him consider what John 8:32 says: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The New York Times.

Precisely Not Regicide

MANY foreigners see Americans' reaction to the Iran-contra affair as a self-damaging wound, much as they viewed the uproar over Watergate. They shake their heads and wonder about a penchant for regicide. But Americans cannot commit regicide, having got rid of their king long ago and introduced a constitutional system to prevent the arbitrary abuse of power by government officials. It is important to understand that the American insistence that presidents and subordinates be held strictly accountable to the sovereign people under their laws is absolutely essential to America's identity as a nation.

—L.H. Fuchs in The New York Times.

DANZIGER
The Chicago Tribune

Danger, Cotton-Swabbing Giants at Work

By Alexander Eliot

NEW YORK — Controversy over the vast "restoration" of Michelangelo's frescoes in the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican is growing. This controversy, in turn, is part of a larger debate over what is known as "art conservation."

Most masterpieces hang in museums, where resident technicians constantly "intervene" to "stabilize" admittedly aging and physically imperfect paintings. "Conservators," such as the Vatican's Gianluigi Colalucci, the Metropolitan Museum of Art's John Brealey and the Getty Museum's Andrea Rothe, carry incredible clout. Artists and connoisseurs alike are seen as retarded romantics who must bow to "scientific objectivity" as personified by establishment giants of the cotton swab.

Art conservation is thus rapidly becoming a million-dollar industry. In museum basement labs equipped with hot tables, scalp racks, detergent tubs and spray booths, swarms of highly paid specialists labor to make the world's art heritage like new—or like zero. Increasingly, complaints are heard

"If it ain't broke, don't fix it," pleads Roger Kennedy, director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. Yet news coverage tends toward hyperbole. Heroic efforts are reported. "Science triumphant snatches art from the sooty fingers of grimly

MEANWHILE

hurrying time." Well, yes and no. So-called art restoration is at least as tricky as brain surgery. Most pictures expire under scalpel and sponge.

Assiduous cleaning has converted Rembrandt's famed "Night Watch" into a day watch. Titian's "Bacchus and Ariadne" at London's National Gallery is a pressed flower now. The Frick Museum's "Saint Francis in Ecstasy" by Giovanni Bellini is a bluish corpse of its former self. After Francis Henry Taylor retired from directing the Metropolitan Museum, he confessed to me that over-

cleaning had ruined the Met's extensive Rembrandt holdings. Relatively modern masters suffer, too. Smiling summer scenes by Renoir and Monet are routinely reduced to flat, toothpaste-bright grimaces. Van Gogh's visual outrages are made to resemble color slides.

Should science be blamed for these common miscarriages? No, science is only the cutting edge of art conservation. The blade itself is fashion, forged by our modern taste for pictures that can be "read" at a glance. People no longer enjoy making an effort to see what they are looking at. If past masters of painting were so thoughtless as to compose in depth, with veiling hues and shades compacted to create a vibrantly mysterious palimpsest, let these be flattened, brightened, rendered plain as day. Let us impoverish painting, in short, not so much to keep it safe as to make it "accessible."

This is going on now at the Vatican. The restoration of the Sistine ceiling irreversibly expunges the top layers of the greatest painting ever made. The Vatican's conservators and their American colleagues concede this point. Can they dare the layers that they are taking off? No, they say, but that is irrelevant because only the bottom layer of watercolor pigments in plaster is by Michelangelo. Therefore, the fresco's top layers are only grime plus previous retouchings and restorations by hands unknown.

So much for theory; what does eyesight say? Any disinterested observer who carefully examines the Vatican's own "before and after" shots of the ceiling will notice two things. First, the cleaned portions are flat, schematic and shrill in hue. Second, Michelangelo's not-yet-cleaned images are fully modeled as to form and profoundly harmonized as to color. Thus one can sense both the underlying bone structure and the emotional state of each and every uncleaned figure there.

Up to now we have credited this to Michelangelo's genius. But the conservators say no. For centuries, we have been falsely inspired by a disposable coat of crud. The actual hot-flash Michelangelo lay hidden underneath for Mr. Colalucci's cohorts to discover. Now, thanks to modern science, we can see how things stood when Michelangelo stepped down. Or can we?

Nearly half of the Sistine ceiling has already been reduced to postcard quality. Public outcry could save the second half for future generations to enjoy.

The writer, an art critic, contributed this column to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Shock Therapy for Whom?

Regarding the opinion column "Shock Therapy: America Needs the IMF Treatment" (Jan. 27):

As an American in Europe, I am hard pressed to explain to my European friends just whom it is that Alan Soga's "emergency program" for the U.S. economy would shock. Two of its three elements would require the country's trading partners to pay for what he correctly states as America's penchant for over-consuming and under-saving.

West Germany and Japan, two countries that have kept their economic houses in order (albeit by sometimes questionable methods) are urged "to help finance U.S. deficits" while America imposes "a temporary tariff on all imports" and pledges "to forgo new protectionist measures" (as if a "temporary tariff" were not protectionist.) All this would aim at restoring American "competitiveness" and rebuilding the nation's standard of living—an incredible statement for most Europeans.

Instead of taxing only the consumption of imported goods through a tariff, the United States ought to tax all consumption through a value-added tax. This could be temporary, though in areas such as gasoline consumption it could be used to encourage beneficial long-term readjustments. For it is not the excessive consumption of imported goods that underlies the U.S. deficit, it is, quite simply, excessive consumption.

In any case, hoping that U.S. exports will boost America's standard of living is a chimera. Less than half of U.S. gross national product is in industrial production, and the level will continue to drop. Aside from the high technology sector, U.S. competitiveness will be measured

increasingly in terms of services. The more value-added, the better.

SCOTT SUNQUIST,
St. Denis, France.

What Buckley Overlooked

Regarding "The Ambassador's Entertainment Fund" (Jan. 24):

Does William F. Buckley really not understand why private contributions to individual embassies for entertainment purposes are both improper and inequitable, or has he conveniently set judgment aside lest it complicate his intemperate attack on the Foreign Service and the Washington bureaucracy?

For the sake of clarity, and because we do not know otherwise, let us assume that Faith Ryan Whitlsey, the U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, used the money only for those purposes for which the fund was intended, and that Attorney General Edwin Meese established that fact without reference to press reports that he was the guest of honor at one of her official dinners.

Representation funds are allocated to U.S. embassies abroad in line with the same criteria that dictate the allocation of other resources, such as staffing levels or travel allowances. While the local cost of living plays a role, the principal standard is the relative importance to the United States of the country involved. Representation money is just another tool given an ambassador to allow him or her to implement U.S. foreign policy, most importantly by promoting the views of the current president.

Switzerland is surely of some importance to the United States. But many embassies more central to U.S. foreign policy than the embassy in Bern have annual representational allowances well

below the sums donated by Mrs. Whitlsey's friends and supporters. By permitting earmarked contributions of that kind, we give individual donors a special voice in determining U.S. priorities among countries, a foreign policy matter that is the prerogative of the president.

Even if such contributions were put in a pool for general distribution to U.S. embassies, privileged individuals would be in a position of special influence as to how the government attends to its business. This is not wholly unlike allowing individuals to designate the uses to which their taxes may be put. We elect representatives for that purpose and vote them out if we don't like the result.

ALAN D. BERLIND,
Athens.

Safe and Complaining

So Ferdinand Marcos thinks he is being treated like a prisoner. "Marcos's Return Is Aborted," Jan. 30. Isn't that too bad. Doesn't he realize he is lucky to be alive, thanks to Ronald Reagan?

PETER ADAMS,
Paris.

Backstage at the Auction

In his column on the "Christie's case" (Jan. 24), Souren Melikian has presented an accurate description of the genesis of that controversy. Although his account is surely a revelation to many readers, no art market professional or well-informed collector would be surprised by his outline of events. After 15 years at Sotheby's I came to expect that sort of negotiating scenario and endless haggling over reserves whenever a major collection came up for sale.

Twenty years ago the Christie's-Cris-

tallina type of negotiation and contract would have been rare, but today such ambitious and open-ended arrangements have become common practice whenever expensive paintings or works of art are to be sold at auction.

Price levels in the art market have increased dramatically and the competition between major auction houses for important sales has increased accordingly. Auction house experts are under constant pressure to exceed previous performances, and that can mean reckless dealing; but in a rising market, risk-taking is often. And as Mr. Melikian points out, when the sale is a success no one argues with the method.

If all the major dealing was conducted between professionals, these developments might not be cause for concern. But the art boom has been fueled by rapid growth in the number of private buyers. It is no longer unusual for major sales and record prices to be the result of one or two new bidders coming on stage at the right moment, and auction houses now concentrate their marketing efforts on attracting new buyers.

These novice buyers often put more faith in a presale estimate price than the auction house expert would himself. Such a bidder would never expect that the confidential reserve price might be a movable feast fixed only after he has had an enthusiastic conversation with the person in charge of the sale.

It will take something bigger than the Cristallina affair before any serious effort to establish a code of practice for the art market can be expected. In the meanwhile, well-informed reporting and commentary such as the recent Melikian column provide a valuable service.

JAMES J. LALLY,
New York.

INAUGURATED IN DAR ES SALAAM

AGIP'S TANZANIA LUBRICANTS

PRODUCTION PLANT.

IN AFRICA FOR AFRICA

AgipPetroli

FOLLOW THESE 5 SIMPLE RULES AND YOU TOO COULD MAKE £464,000,000.

To look at the burgeoning profits of Hanson Trust, one might imagine we had glimpsed the business equivalent of the Philosopher's Stone.

In fact, our secret is far more prosaic. We have simply established a few rules which guide every decision we make.

As you read them, they may seem like nothing more than good old-fashioned common sense. We wouldn't disagree.

1. ALWAYS PUT THE INTERESTS OF SHAREHOLDERS FIRST.

Hanson Trust doesn't belong to the management. It belongs to some 165,000 shareholders. It is therefore our duty always to put their interests first.

2. INVEST IN BASIC INDUSTRIES.

We invest in industries providing basic goods and essential services to proven markets. Thus, our shareholders are spared the hazards of changing fashions and leap-frogging technology.

3. ALWAYS CONSIDER THE DOWNSIDE RISK.

When considering an acquisition, our first question is "How much could we lose if it all goes wrong?" And if the answer makes us nervous, then we don't proceed.

4. AGREE BUDGETS WITH OPERATING COMPANIES.

BUT NEVER INTERFERE DAY-TO-DAY.

If an operating company wants to develop a new product, or, indeed, paint it sky blue pink, that's fine by us. They simply tell us the cost, the benefits and the attendant risk.

Provided we agree their budget, it will then be up to them to come up with the goods as promised.

5. REWARD EXCELLENCE.

We all need a little motivation in this life.

Thus our share option scheme is reserved not for a chosen few, but spread widely amongst managers throughout our operating companies.

Furthermore, when any one of them turns in an exceptional performance they receive an equally exceptional bonus.

Now you know the secret of our success. But if you wish to emulate it, you'll have some catching up to do.

For 23 consecutive years we have turned in record profits, and last year's reached £464,000,000.

So those rules of ours are indeed golden ones.



H A N S O N T R U S T

A company from over here that's also doing rather well over there.

Panas
CART-AIR

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1987

INTERNATIONAL

British Fun
A New Stra

By S...

L...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

NYSE Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	29.50	29.25	29.25	-0.25
IBM	120.00	119.50	119.50	-0.50
Microsoft	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Intel	35.00	34.50	34.50	-0.50
Oracle	25.00	24.50	24.50	-0.50
Unisys	20.00	19.50	19.50	-0.50
Compaq	15.00	14.50	14.50	-0.50
Novell	10.00	9.50	9.50	-0.50
Lotus	5.00	4.50	4.50	-0.50
Apple	2.00	1.50	1.50	-0.50

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	116,524,336
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	116,524,336
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	116,524,336
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	116,524,336
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	116,524,336
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	116,524,336
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	116,524,336
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	116,524,336
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	116,524,336
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	116,524,336

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
Transportation	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
Utilities	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
Finance	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00

Tuesday's NYSE Closing	
Index	1,234.56
Volume	116,524,336
Open	1,234.56
High	1,234.56
Low	1,234.56
Last	1,234.56
Chg.	0.00

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	1,234.56
Unchanged	1,234.56
Lower	1,234.56
Higher	1,234.56
New Issues	1,234.56

NASDAQ Index	
Index	1,234.56
Volume	116,524,336
Open	1,234.56
High	1,234.56
Low	1,234.56
Last	1,234.56
Chg.	0.00

AMEX Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amstar	25.00	24.50	24.50	-0.50
Amstar	25.00	24.50	24.50	-0.50
Amstar	25.00	24.50	24.50	-0.50
Amstar	25.00	24.50	24.50	-0.50
Amstar	25.00	24.50	24.50	-0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Bonds	1,234.56
Utilities	1,234.56
Industrials	1,234.56

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	1,234.56
Unchanged	1,234.56
Lower	1,234.56
Higher	1,234.56
New Issues	1,234.56

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Buy	1,234.56
Sell	1,234.56
Net	1,234.56

Dow Jones Averages	
Index	1,234.56
Volume	116,524,336
Open	1,234.56
High	1,234.56
Low	1,234.56
Last	1,234.56
Chg.	0.00

Standard & Poor's Index	
Index	1,234.56
Volume	116,524,336
Open	1,234.56
High	1,234.56
Low	1,234.56
Last	1,234.56
Chg.	0.00

NASDAQ Diary	
Advanced	1,234.56
Unchanged	1,234.56
Lower	1,234.56
Higher	1,234.56
New Issues	1,234.56

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
36.45	36.12	36.54	36.54	+0.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed in Heavy Trading

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Tuesday in heavy trading, after profit-taking erased early gains in the blue-chip sector.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 21.38 points on Monday to another record, slipped 10.97 points Tuesday to 2,168.45.

Advances led declines about 8-7 among NYSE issues traded. Volume rose to about 198.0 million shares from 177.36 million on Monday.

The American Stock Exchange index, however, set its fifth record in as many days, rising 1.41 points to 305.56.

"The market is digesting its gains," said Ralph Acampora, technical analyst at Kidder Peabody & Co. "We're up 300 points since the start of 1987 and the market's leaders, the blue chips, are resting. It's reasonable and healthy to expect the market to pause, and that's what we're doing today."

"The market is thrashing around, but it's still got a lot of power," said Dudley Eppel, managing director in charge of listed trading at DLJ Securities. "Buying is coming from all over," he said. "The market is not sinking under any condition."

Traders said investors were focusing on prospects for improved corporate earnings.

The U.S. government reported Tuesday that the index of leading economic indicators jumped 2.1 percent in December while U.S. factory orders rose 1.2 percent.

Michael Metz, a market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., said investors are taking the view

that "we will get an acceleration in the economy rather than the slump we once expected."

Mr. Metz said the more optimistic reading of the economy's prospects comes at a time when there are still "an enormous number of people" who have not yet bought stocks. These people figure that the Dow is going to 4,000 without them, and so they think they better hurry up and buy stocks, Mr. Metz said.

Mr. Metz said another positive influence on the equity market is that foreign investors are looking at American stocks as attractive buys relative to gold or bonds.

The negative factor in the stock picture, Mr. Metz said, is that "the whole case for higher prices rests on a very decided upward momentum for the earnings of American corporations, and that has yet to materialize."

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1 to 234 on volume of more than 5.8 million shares. The stock retreated Monday when the Justice Department asked the federal judge presiding over the breakup of the Bell System to lift almost all restrictions on the seven regional Bell telephone companies.

London Market Extends Hours

LONDON — The Stock Exchange said Tuesday that the market floor would remain open for trading until 5 P.M., an extra 90 minutes, effective immediately.

Previous closing time was 3:30 P.M. The opening time remains 9 A.M. Market-makers are obliged to quote firm offer and bid prices for major stocks as long as the floor is open.

NYSE Mixed in Heavy Trading

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Tuesday in heavy trading, after profit-taking erased early gains in the blue-chip sector.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 21.38 points on Monday to another record, slipped 10.97 points Tuesday to 2,168.45.

Advances led declines about 8-7 among NYSE issues traded. Volume rose to about 198.0 million shares from 177.36 million on Monday.

The American Stock Exchange index, however, set its fifth record in as many days, rising 1.41 points to 305.56.

"The market is digesting its gains," said Ralph Acampora, technical analyst at Kidder Peabody & Co. "We're up 300 points since the start of 1987 and the market's leaders, the blue chips, are resting. It's reasonable and healthy to expect the market to pause, and that's what we're doing today."

"The market is thrashing around, but it's still got a lot of power," said Dudley Eppel, managing director in charge of listed trading at DLJ Securities. "Buying is coming from all over," he said. "The market is not sinking under any condition."

Traders said investors were focusing on prospects for improved corporate earnings.

The U.S. government reported Tuesday that the index of leading economic indicators jumped 2.1 percent in December while U.S. factory orders rose 1.2 percent.

Michael Metz, a market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., said investors are taking the view

NYSE Mixed in Heavy Trading

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Tuesday in heavy trading, after profit-taking erased early gains in the blue-chip sector.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 21.38 points on Monday to another record, slipped 10.97 points Tuesday to 2,168.45.

Advances led declines about 8-7 among NYSE issues traded. Volume rose to about 198.0 million shares from 177.36 million on Monday.

The American Stock Exchange index, however, set its fifth record in as many days, rising 1.41 points to 305.56.

"The market is digesting its gains," said Ralph Acampora, technical analyst at Kidder Peabody & Co. "We're up 300 points since the start of 1987 and the market's leaders, the blue chips, are resting. It's reasonable and healthy to expect the market to pause, and that's what we're doing today."

"The market is thrashing around, but it's still got a lot of power," said Dudley Eppel, managing director in charge of listed trading at DLJ Securities. "Buying is coming from all over," he said. "The market is not sinking under any condition."

Traders said investors were focusing on prospects for improved corporate earnings.

The U.S. government reported Tuesday that the index of leading economic indicators jumped 2.1 percent in December while U.S. factory orders rose 1.2 percent.

Michael Metz, a market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., said investors are taking the view

NYSE Mixed in Heavy Trading

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Tuesday in heavy trading, after profit-taking erased early gains in the blue-chip sector.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 21.38 points on Monday to another record, slipped 10.97 points Tuesday to 2,168.45.

Advances led declines about 8-7 among NYSE issues traded. Volume rose to about 198.0 million shares from 177.36 million on Monday.

The American Stock Exchange index, however, set its fifth record in as many days, rising 1.41 points to 305.56.

"The market is digesting its gains," said Ralph Acampora, technical analyst at Kidder Peabody & Co. "We're up 300 points since the start of 1987 and the market's leaders, the blue chips, are resting. It's reasonable and healthy to expect the market to pause, and that's what we're doing today."

"The market is thrashing around, but it's still got a lot of power," said Dudley Eppel, managing director in charge of listed trading at DLJ Securities. "Buying is coming from all over," he said. "The market is not sinking under any condition."

Traders said investors were focusing on prospects for improved corporate earnings.

The U.S. government reported Tuesday that the index of leading economic indicators jumped 2.1 percent in December while U.S. factory orders rose 1.2 percent.

Michael Metz, a market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., said investors are taking the view

NYSE Mixed in Heavy Trading

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Tuesday in heavy trading, after profit-taking erased early gains in the blue-chip sector.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 21.38 points on Monday to another record, slipped 10.97 points Tuesday to 2,168.45.

Advances led declines about 8-7 among NYSE issues traded. Volume rose to about 198.0 million shares from 177.36 million on Monday.

The American Stock Exchange index, however, set its fifth record in as many days, rising 1.41 points to 305.56.

"The market is digesting its gains," said Ralph Acampora, technical analyst at Kidder Peabody & Co. "We're up 300 points since the start of 1987 and the market's leaders, the blue chips, are resting. It's reasonable and healthy to expect the market to pause, and that's what we're doing today."

"The market is thrashing around, but it's still got a lot of power," said Dudley Eppel, managing director in charge of listed trading at DLJ Securities. "Buying is coming from all over," he said. "The market is not sinking under any condition."

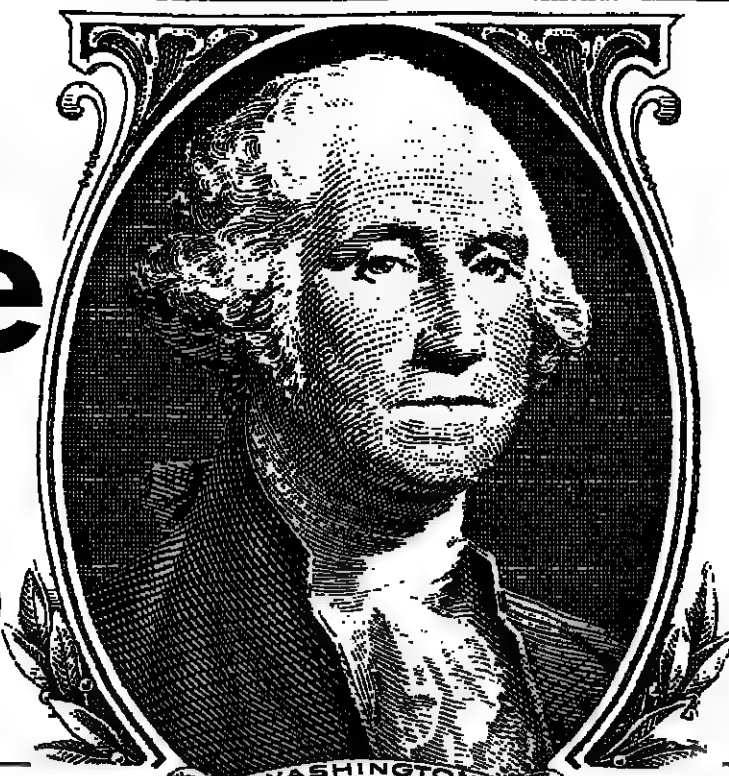
Traders said investors were focusing on prospects for improved corporate earnings.

The U.S. government reported Tuesday that the index of leading economic indicators jumped 2.1 percent in December while U.S. factory orders rose 1.2 percent.

Michael Metz, a market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., said investors are taking the view

(Continued on next left-hand page)

How to get more out of the Trib



The Front Page

AN INDEX ON THE WORLD



NEWSPHOTOS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

A perceptive reader once called the IHT "an index on the world" — a phrase that was meant to describe the paper as a whole — but is probably more appropriate to our front page.

Because our audience is so far-flung we don't look at the news through any national or political filter. We strive for a truly international perspective — a global context for our global audience.

We draw on what is probably the world's most prestigious news-gathering network. In addition to our own reporters in key news centers, we have direct access to the reports of all New York Times and Washington Post bureaus around the world. Plus reports from the Los Angeles Times and the major news services: Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters and Agence France Presse.

Nearly 3 million words pour into our newsroom computers every day. A team of 40 professional editors selects, processes and condenses those words down to 3% of the original volume. What the editorial team chooses for page one is the most important news from around the world.

Who, What, Where, When, Why, How?

We try to be "scannable." Look at the first sentence of a Trib news story and you'll probably find the answer to most or all of those six vital questions. Stories are written "pyramid-style," with the most important facts up front, and others added in order of descending importance — to make sure you get the most information in the shortest reading time.

What other tenets of good journalism do we subscribe to?

- Fact is strictly separated from opinion. We keep reporting as objective as possible, with judgments attributed to their sources. Opinions are reserved for the editorial pages.
- Accuracy and fairness are paramount. Our editors spend a lot of time painstakingly checking facts and ensuring that different viewpoints are represented, so you can be sure that what you read in the Trib is as fair and accurate as possible.



A WIDE SPECTRUM OF VIEWS

American and European Topics:

REGULAR NEWS FEATURES

For those who want to keep up with trends in the U.S., "American Topics" appears each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, usually on page 3. "European Topics" a similar selection of short, topical items on Europe, appears every Friday.

The Editorial Pages:

A FORUM FOR WORLD OPINION

No, Helmut Schmidt, John Kenneth Galbraith, the Dalai Lama and Javier Perez de Cuellar do not work for the International Herald Tribune.

But articles by them — and by dozens of other world opinion leaders — have appeared recently on the Trib's editorial pages.

Carefully separated from the news pages, the editorial pages present a wide range of analysis and opinion from many points of view and from every corner of the world.

On topics of particular international significance, the Trib's own editorial writers express the opinion of the global newspaper. Each day, editorials from The New York Times, The Washington Post and other journals give a sense of how other leading newspapers see the world. Among the widely respected columnists that appear regularly on the editorial page are:



THE WORLD LOOKS AT THE WORLD

Is the U.S. dollar up or down? Turn to Currency Rates, a daily listing in the Business/Finance section of the Trib.

- William Pfaff and Flora Lewis, writing on French and European affairs.
- Giles Merritt, writing from Brussels on the European Economic Community.
- U.S. President-watcher David Broder.
- Jonathan Power on the Third World.
- Cartoonists Oliphant, MacNelly.
- and a number of other columnists, representing a wide variety of viewpoints from George Will and William Safire to James Reston, Anthony Lewis and Tom Wicker.

Special Reports

TORREAD AND TO KEEP

About 50 times a year, the Trib publishes in-depth reports on countries or topics of particular interest. From the Euromarkets to the fashion industry, from Austria to Zambia, the reports are of the highest editorial quality. Which is why many readers keep them on file for future reference.

The Features Page

A CHANGE OF PACE

Most Trib readers find that their interests transcend the boundaries of any single culture. As the only newspaper specifically edited for the global citizen, the IHT reflects this international focus in its coverage of the arts and leisure.

Every day of the week, the features page is fresh and different. Hebe Dorsey covers fashion — and the people who make it — on Tuesdays.

Wednesday brings "The London Stage" with reviews of British theatre.

Every Thursday a special "Science" page covers recent discoveries in science and medicine.

Friday is the day for the sparkling "Travel" and "Weekend" sections. Special travel columns are designed for the frequent traveler, the gourmet and the discerning shopper. And the arts and culture coverage gives Trib readers special insight on trends and personalities worldwide.



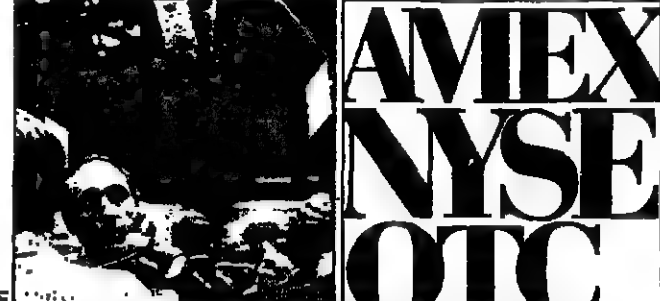
TRAVEL, FAR AND WIDE FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE. Saturday's fine arts features are highlighted by Souren Melikian's authoritative coverage of the art markets.

A brief guide to the International Herald Tribune, the global newspaper, for time-pressured readers.

The Business and Finance Section

The Trib's Business & Finance section is now bigger and better than ever. Whatever the subject may be — a basic resource, a major currency, a new product or regulation — the Trib specializes in spotting important new trends and spotlights revealing details.

Extensive financial tables include complete daily closing stock prices from the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange, plus selected over-the-counter stocks.



FINANCIAL NEWS, ANALYSIS, OVERVIEWS, TRENDS AND LISTINGS

Other daily listings include world currency rates, key money rates, commodity prices, futures and a round-up of world stock markets. Monday brings a special listing of Eurobond prices, plus mutual funds and a useful OTC list.

And every day of the week now features an exclusive column of special interest to the international business community:

Monday

Eurobonds by Carl Gewirtz, one of Europe's most respected Euromarket analysts. Plus, World Stocks in Review, an overview of trading on major world stock markets and a look at likely developments ahead.

Tuesday

International Stock Markets. Investment strategies for the global portfolio. The trends, the probabilities, the "go" signals and the danger signals.

Wednesday

International Manager. Sherry Buchanan searches out creative solutions to far-reaching problems that cross national borders.

Thursday

Wall Street Watch. Interviews with analysts about how they're playing the U.S. markets.

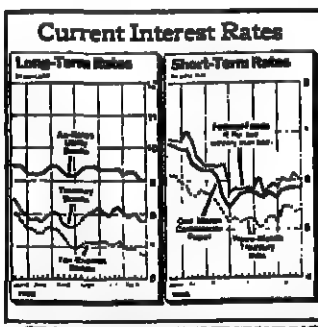
Friday

Technology. The devices, the systems, the scientific breakthroughs that revitalize production and transform services.

Saturday

The Economic Scene. Penetrating analyses of the forces that are constantly reshaping the world economy. Plus Friday's closing prices.

And if you trade throughout the world's many financial markets, you can follow your stocks in our World Stock Markets tables.



GRAPHICS SPEED UNDERSTANDING

Personal Investing

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTOR

On the second Monday of each month, "Personal Investing" provides an overview of investment opportunities and market conditions worldwide. Edited specifically for the high net-worth individual, this special section provides lively analysis of world investment markets and a wide range of new investment instruments. Each month it presents a fresh and comprehensive report on investment strategies and topics ranging from world stock and bond markets, commodity trading, currencies and real estate to various aspects of personal money management.



WHERE TO PLACE YOUR MONEY

The Sports Page

The Trib covers all the international sports: tennis, golf, skiing, sailing, motor racing, rugby, soccer. Also the latest stories and scores of American sports.

The Back Page

Some readers have admitted that they turn to the back page even before glancing at the front page headlines. Hardly surprising, as this is where three Pulitzer winners alternate: Art Buchwald on Tuesday and Thursday, Russel Baker on Wednesday and Friday, William Safire, writing on Language each Monday.

The center-of-the-page feature is selected for its wide appeal and excellent writing. And in the "People" corner, interesting names make irresistible reading, day in, day out.

The Classified Ads

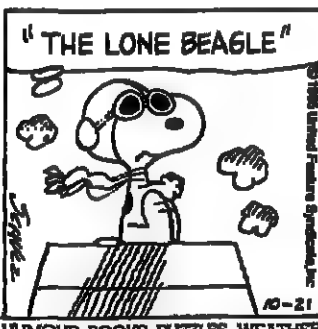
How many other dailies do you know with classified sections that offer such headings as "Money Management," "Moving," "Tax-Free Shopping," "Air Couriers" and "Precious Stones"? The Trib's classified ads specifically address the needs of an affluent, mobile, international audience.

In the more common categories, you may want to note the following publication days:

- International Executive Positions each Thursday.
- International Real Estate on Fridays.
- International Secretarial Positions each Tuesday.
- International Teaching Positions on Sundays.
- Holidays & Travel on Fridays.
- International Education on Saturdays. (For a copy of all ads that appeared in this section last year, request your complimentary copy of the IHT's International Education Guide.)
- International Business Opportunities, each Wednesday.
- International Art Exhibitions, Auction Sales, Collector's Guide, each Saturday.

The Comics page

Everyone needs a change of pace — and that's why the Trib's comics page is one of its most popular. You'll enjoy keeping up with the daily exploits of Charlie Brown and the rest of the Peanuts gang, Garfield, Dennis the Menace and all the others.



HUMOUR, BOOKS, PUZZLES, WEATHER

But that's not all. Rounding out the page are the daily and Saturday crossword, the book review, bridge column, chess problem and jumble word puzzle. And if you're uncertain what to pack for your next trip, consult the world weather report.

How to get the most out of the Trib: subscribe now and save up to

50% off the newsstand price.

* depending on country of residence.

We hope this guide will help you get more out of the newspaper of which Time Magazine wrote, "Many newsmen believe that for its slim size, the Trib is the most readable and informative daily published anywhere."

And we hope it will convince you that it's a paper that you want to read every day of the week. Why not, when you can get almost two issues for the price of one by subscribing? Our special introductory offer — one month of Tribs free for each six months you subscribe — will save you more than 40% off the newsstand price in most European countries. Just send the coupon below to:

The Subscription Department, International Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 93 61. Telex: 61 28 32. Fax: (33-1) 46 37 93 70.

Please enter my subscription for:

☐ 12 months (+ 2 months free) ☐ 6 months (+ 1 month free) ☐ 3 months (+ 2 weeks free) ☐ My check is enclosed

Please charge my credit card account:

☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ Discover ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card account number: _____

Card expiry date: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/Country: _____

Tel/Fax: _____

Herald Tribune

Country	Currency	12 months (+ 2 mos. free)	6 months (+ 1 mos. free)	3 months (+ 2 weeks free)	Regular newsstand price	Rate to you per year*	You save %
Austria	S.S.	4,800	2,400	1,450	22 S.S.	13.20	40%
Belgium	B.F.	10,700	5,350	3,200	50 B.F.	29	42%
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,300	1,250	690	10 D.Kr.	6.30	39%
Finland	F.M.	1,400	880	490	8 F.M.	4.50	44%
France	F.F.	1,400	740	420	7 F.F.	3.85	45%
Germany	D.M.	560	300	170	270 D.M.	1.55	43%
G.R. Britain	£	120	65	34	0.55 £	0.30	46%
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000	100 Dr.	58	45%
Ireland	Ir£	140	77	42	0.70 Ir£	0.38	46%
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	105,000	1,800 Lire	940	47%
Luxembourg	L.F.	10,700	5,350	3,200	50 L.F.	29	42%
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190	3 Fl.	1.75	42%
Norway	N.Kr.	1,400	880	490	8 N.Kr.	4.50	44%
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	125 Esc.	52	58%
Spain	Ptas.	26,500	14,400	8,000	135 Ptas.	73	46%
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520	8 S.Kr.	4.70	41%
Switzerland	S.Fr.	470	270	148	2.50 S.Fr.	1.25	49%
Rest of E.U., N. & French Africa, Middle East		400	220	120	Varies by country	\$ 0.89	
Rest Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	550	300	165	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

* In those countries hard delivery service is available in major cities on the publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below.

** Based on a one-year subscription. Rates valid through March 31, 1987 for new subscribers only.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	YTD % Chg.
41 3/4	39 1/2	Seaway						+11.1
39 1/2	37 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
37 1/2	35 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
35 1/2	33 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
33 1/2	31 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
31 1/2	29 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
29 1/2	27 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
27 1/2	25 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
25 1/2	23 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
23 1/2	21 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
21 1/2	19 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
19 1/2	17 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
17 1/2	15 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
15 1/2	13 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
13 1/2	11 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
11 1/2	9 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
9 1/2	7 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
7 1/2	5 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
5 1/2	3 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
3 1/2	1 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
1 1/2	0 1/2	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/2	0 1/4	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/4	0 1/8	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/8	0 1/16	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/16	0 1/32	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/32	0 1/64	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/64	0 1/128	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/128	0 1/256	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/256	0 1/512	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/512	0 1/1024	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/1024	0 1/2048	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/2048	0 1/4096	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/4096	0 1/8192	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/8192	0 1/16384	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/16384	0 1/32768	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/32768	0 1/65536	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/65536	0 1/131072	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/131072	0 1/262144	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/262144	0 1/524288	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/524288	0 1/1048576	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/1048576	0 1/2097152	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/2097152	0 1/4194304	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/4194304	0 1/8388608	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/8388608	0 1/16777216	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/16777216	0 1/33554432	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/33554432	0 1/67108864	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/67108864	0 1/134217728	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/134217728	0 1/268435456	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/268435456	0 1/536870912	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/536870912	0 1/1073741824	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/1073741824	0 1/2147483648	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/2147483648	0 1/4294967296	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/4294967296	0 1/8589934592	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/8589934592	0 1/17179869184	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/17179869184	0 1/34359738368	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/34359738368	0 1/68719476736	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/68719476736	0 1/137438953472	Shawmut						+11.1
0 1/137438953472	0 1/274877906944	Shawmut						

ERMITAGE MGT. CAYMAN LTD. P.O. BOX 2192, Grand Cayman, BWI	(d) Int. Currency U.S.	\$ 20.53	Other Funds
	(d) IFF Fd (Technology)	\$ 19.76	

[illegible]

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Senators, Congressmen, regulators and regulators clashed Tuesday over whether the Federal Reserve Board should let banks into the \$500 billion annual secondary underwriting business.

Representatives of J.P. Morgan & Co., Citicorp and Bankers Trust New York City, told Fed governors that the banks would help change the 50-year-old regulations to help them compete in the financial world that increasingly turns to the securities market instead of bank loans to raise capital.

But leaders of the securities industry, the main beneficiaries of fees generated by underwriting these borrowings, said they opposed the potential competition that opening up the market would bring.

NAME _____

[illegible]

[illegible]

Seize the world.

THE EUROM

OT

SPORTS

2 Stars Display Superb Timing

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Star quality is the order of the day in soccer. Why, in a game designed for team effort, should the same individuals rise above all others to destroy them when it matters most?
Last weekend, the Italian and Spanish Cup championships were taken closer to Naples and Barcelona, respectively, by the singular brilliance of two familiar showmen.
Diego Maradona, hounded by his customary tales of physical and mental turbulence, returned from an unscheduled trip to Tokyo, scored twice for Napoli on the road against Udinese and took his adopted club one major step closer to its first-ever Italian title.
Business as usual for the undisputed genius of his sport. But, as if this were Maradona in high summer instead of Europe in winter, Maradona's headlines were challenged across Europe by a quiet Englishman abroad.
Maradona scores two, Gary Lineker nails three. No comparison, of course, in style or approach. The Argentine is a creature of melodrama, his goals either artistic or dubious (the first on Sunday came from a disputed penalty). The Englishman is swift, silent, predatory, like the Scarier Pimpernel, he is here and then gone, leaving only a string of goals.
You remember a Maradona masterpiece long after you have forgotten Lineker's statistics. And yet, just as Maradona was denied the golden boot for top scorer at the World Cup, so the persistent Lineker reminded tens of millions of television viewers late on Saturday that when the stage is set and the time is ripe he will do what soccer players term "the business."
Stone-cold sober, Catalans have doubted the quality of this unpretentious man bought at a price of almost \$4 million. Drunk on his hat-trick against Real Madrid last Saturday, they sang his name down the Ramblas of Barcelona until the early hours.
A Catalan's first desire is to beat Real Madrid; second is to win the Spanish championship.
Two more foreigners, Mexican Hugo Sanchez and Argentine Jorge Valdano, made a spirited fight of it, but the final score of 3-2 gives Lineker (sorry, Barcelona) every chance of regaining the league title.
You or I might have put the finishing touch to any of Lineker's three goals. But, in his improving Spanish and his typically understated way, the man himself suggests getting there is the thing:
"As any striker will tell you, there's nothing wrong with good timing," he says. "Barcelona vs. Real Madrid is a very big game, but while the match goes on I never think of anything except playing. I'm never nervous."
Fine. If it were so simple, wouldn't we all make our first million just by turning up, making

ourselves available, getting our timing on the button?
Look. We know that a runner or a javelin thrower or a skier gets the best out of himself at a world championship or an Olympics. It is axiomatic that he works up to peak performance for that particular day in a two- or four-year cycle. He contends with climate, with illness or injury, but that is his challenge.
Yet in a team sport, it seems to defeat the very logic of planning and of sharing that one man should, time and again, time his effort so much better than all the rest.
Maradona, we have to accept, is born of the stuff of geniuses. He cannot, when he is in top form, be stopped by normal strategy and not always by the abnormal attempts of thugs to break his stubby little limbs into even smaller bits and pieces.
What you do with Maradona is inspire him — some days by sweetening and light, some days by working with or against the blindest contrivances in his nature. The year is long and searing after a World Cup, and the profits from Maradona Producciones profits (upward of \$4.5 million since Mexico alone) cannot keep on stimulating him.
So if the prima donna plays a little hooky by defying Napoli orders and risking an ankle injury to play in another of his UNICEF charity games on the far side of the world, what do you do? You dispatch your club medic, one who is Argentine himself and has (some time) direct access to Maradona's diamond-studded car.
But Lineker remains harder to fathom. He, too, was injured before Saturday's crucial game. I would not be the least surprised to hear that he received a few shots of Novocain, the play-now-pay-later painkiller which, at his level, is an insidious part of the package.
Lineker also performed without his normal partner, the volatile Welshman Mark Hughes, who was suspended for persistent misconduct (showing how hard it can be to get the timing right in this sport).
And yet Lineker, whose knack of



Gary Lineker, who scored three goals in Barcelona's victory, eluding two Real Madrid defenders.

Sending the doc on a wild goose chase to Tokyo may not prevent the boy wonder from playing for the benefit of starving children, but it applies a little pressure to do something special for his people — the ones back in Naples — on his return.
Treat the mind, and the ankle can take care of itself.
But Lineker remains harder to fathom. He, too, was injured before Saturday's crucial game. I would not be the least surprised to hear that he received a few shots of Novocain, the play-now-pay-later painkiller which, at his level, is an insidious part of the package.
Lineker also performed without his normal partner, the volatile Welshman Mark Hughes, who was suspended for persistent misconduct (showing how hard it can be to get the timing right in this sport).
And yet Lineker, whose knack of

Super-Giant Victory Gives Walliser 2d Gold Medal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland — Maria Walliser combined power and speed to beat Swiss teammate Michela Figini and become the first double-gold medal winner of the world Alpine ski championships by winning the women's super-giant slalom here Tuesday.
The victory gave Switzerland five titles in the competition's first six events, tying the record set by Austria in Chamonix, France, in 1962 (when there were only six titles at stake). Only the men's combined victory of Luxembourg's Marc Girardelli has broken the home-team grip here; with four races remaining, the Swiss seem certain to break the 25-year-old record.
Walliser, who also finished one-two with Figini in Sunday's downhill, was fourth out of the gate and set an unbeatable time of 1 minute, 19.17 seconds through the 39 gates of the 0.9-mile (1.44-kilometer) Chetron course.
Figini won her second silver medal in 1:20.18, and Yugoslavia's Matjaz Svet (1:20.23) took the bronze to prevent the second Swiss medals sweep of the competition. Swiss men finished one-two-three in Saturday's downhill.
Svet — the first Yugoslav woman to win a world championship medal — was only two-hundredths of a second ahead of Switzerland's Vreni Schneider, who placed fourth.
"It's great to win again," Walliser said. "I never considered I could get two golds." Walliser has a shot at another gold — which would equal teammate Erika Hess's record — in Thursday's giant slalom. "At the moment, I'm not thinking of it," she said. "It seems impossible to me that I could win three."
Tucking low and staying close to the gates, Walliser, the defending overall World Cup champion dominated the hard, icy trail. "The visi-

bility at the top of the course was not very good, and the race was harder than the downhill," she said.

Figini agreed: "It was a very tough course. I don't want to make excuses," she said. "I did not have a perfect run. You must ski perfectly to defeat Walliser, and I didn't."

Svet, 19, was fastest on the top part of the course, but she had problems just before the halfway point and had to put her hand down on the snow to retain her balance. "I'm very happy. I didn't expect a medal," she said. "I made three big mistakes on the first half. I almost started crying coming down the straight — I thought I had lost the medal."

Marina Kiehl of West Germany, fourth in the downhill and the defending world super-giant champion, skied off the course midway down as she tried to make up lost time. (AP, UPI)



Maria Walliser: "It seems impossible that I could win three."

Designer Lexcen Looking On in Pain

By Angus Phillips
Freemantle, Australia
The man who helped win the America's Cup for Australia is having no fun watching its demise.
Ben Lexcen, the madcap designer who hatched the idea for Australia II, the winged ketch, which turned the yachting world upside down in 1983, has looked on in pain as Kookaburra III lost three straight races to Stars & Stripes.
"With Dennis Conner needing only one more victory to reclaim the prize Lexcen worked a decade and a half to get, the designer wonders whether it was worth the effort."
"Fifteen years of work for one night of fun," he said sheepishly. "Never again."
Lexcen, who designed the unsuccessful Australia III and IV for this cup, said the big problem Kookaburra III is running up against is Conner himself. "He's one of the best sailors in the world, that's the bloody problem."
Lexcen said Conner has the Kookaburra III crew psyched out. "You watch them. They're all looking over their shoulders at Dennis's boat. He's got them intimidated."
But Lexcen said he never expected the U.S. boat to have such an easy time. "I didn't think they'd let them win," he said of the Kookaburra crew. "I thought they'd put up a struggle."
Lexcen said both inadequate technology and inexperience have caught up with the Australian effort.
"This is a farming country," he said, a twinkle lighting his eyes. "We dig the soil. We don't make things here. When we go back to the doc, the Australian flag you see people waving were all made in Taiwan. This whole country is just a big, sunbaked mine."
He said the Conner camp's use of big-time defense contractors like SAIC, Boeing and Grumman Corp. gave it access to technological information for boat design the Australians couldn't match.
"And he said that inexperience was the final failing of the Australian effort."
Kookaburra skipper Iain Murray is "very good" — he's brilliant. But he just hasn't had the experience. No one on the boat has ever been in the America's Cup before.
By contrast, Australia II's team had been in "heaps of America's

Cups before we won." said Lexcen, who designed boats for Alan Bond in 1974, '77 and '80 before the successful effort in '83.
Over in the Conner camp, Rolex watches were awarded Monday night to the crew for making it to the cup final, and tactician Tom Whidden noted that several crewmembers were accepting their second, third and even fourth watches.
"It struck me that we have an awful lot of experience in our group," said Whidden, who is in his third cup campaign.
Experience shows up in little things, Lexcen said. Such as the Kookaburra crew's decision to try a complicated spinnaker set at the first mark of Monday's race, which finally put them on the wrong side of the course in choppy water churned up by the spectator course. Stars & Stripes, just 15 seconds ahead before the mistake, made a simpler set to the favored side of the course, built a six-length lead out of a three-length lead and Kookaburra III never came close again.
The Kookaburra crew "was looking at a computer that says, 'Go here,'" Lexcen said. "Conner just looks at the course and says, 'Bugger that. It's better over here.'"
Lexcen says he's through draw-

Death Threat Made Against U.S. Skipper

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Freemantle, Australia — A television station in Melbourne received a call Tuesday morning from an anonymous man who threatened to shoot America's Cup skipper Dennis Conner.
The man, believed to be an Australian in his early 20s, telephoned the studios of Channel 10 at 2:40 A.M. and told the security guard who answered that Conner, the helmsman of Stars & Stripes, would be shot rather than be allowed to remove the America's Cup from Australia.
The guard spoke to the man for about two minutes.
Stars & Stripes leads the best-of-seven series, 3-0; Conner could reclaim the cup for the United States with a victory on Wednesday.
The caller said he would be leaving Melbourne for Fremantle — a distance of 1,500 miles (2,413 kilometers) — later Tuesday.
The TV station alerted authorities in Melbourne, and Fremantle police, who immediately tightened security around the Stars & Stripes compound, advised Conner of the threat.
"I'm taking it seriously," said Conner, 44. "My life is very important to me."
It was the second time in two days that threats marred the world's most prestigious sailing regatta.
An anonymous caller to a Sydney television station claimed that a bomb would explode aboard Kookaburra III during Monday's third race of the best-of-seven final.
During the last leg of race, the Kookaburra III crew was informed of the threat. Skipper Iain Murray rejected the option of pulling out and abandoning the race; there was no explosion and no bomb was found during a post-race search of the yacht.
Conner had called for a lay day on Tuesday, fearing the forecast for light breezes would better suit Kookaburra III, although Stars & Stripes has proven its superiority in all weather conditions. (UPI, AP)

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			PACIFIC DIVISION		
Team	W	L	Team	W	L
Atlanta	33	11	L.A. Lakers	34	10
Boston	31	13	Portland	28	16
Philadelphia	26	18	Seattle	25	20
Washington	23	21	Golden State	23	22
New York	23	21	Phoenix	22	23
New Jersey	11	34	L.A. Clippers	7	35

U.S. College Results

EAST			WESTERN CONFERENCE		
Team	W	L	Team	W	L
Duke	29	16	San Antonio	29	16
North Carolina	28	17	Phoenix	28	17
Michigan	27	18	Los Angeles	27	18
Indiana	26	19	Portland	26	19
Cleveland	25	20	Seattle	25	20

Transition

World Championships

BASEBALL			HOCKEY		
Team	W	L	Team	W	L
USA	29	16	USA	29	16
Canada	28	17	Canada	28	17
Soviet Union	27	18	Soviet Union	27	18
Czech Republic	26	19	Czech Republic	26	19

Transition

World Championships

BASEBALL			HOCKEY		
Team	W	L	Team	W	L
USA	29	16	USA	29	16
Canada	28	17	Canada	28	17
Soviet Union	27	18	Soviet Union	27	18

Transition

World Championships

BASEBALL			HOCKEY		
Team	W	L	Team	W	L
USA	29	16	USA	29	16
Canada	28	17	Canada	28	17
Soviet Union	27	18	Soviet Union	27	18

Oxford Settles Rowing Row

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
OXFORD, England — Oxford University's rowing squad, cloaked in British sporting tradition, was almost torn apart by an angry U.S. oarsman who hurled soup at his coach. But harmony apparently returned Monday, allowing Oxford to field a strong eight-man team against Cambridge in March for the 1987 edition of the legendary boat race.
The dispute had its roots in Oxford's importing world-class U.S. rowers to bolster its crew following its loss last year in the 178-year-old race of 44 miles (68.3 kilometers) on the River Thames.
Differences in rowing style and training techniques led to bitter arguments as practice intensified for the March 28 meeting. At one point Chris Clark, one of five Americans on the Oxford squad, threw a cup of tomato soup at Coach Daniel Topolski.
Clark, 27, a University of California graduate doing post-graduate work at Oxford, was thrown off the 20-member squad a week ago. He had been expected to be one of Oxford's eight oarsmen in the race.
"His potential is wonderful, but he has to be handled like a hot-bone plant," said Topolski of Clark. "His presence has proved to be too destructive."

NHL Clarifies Quinn Penalty

United Press International
NEW YORK — The National Hockey League said Tuesday that former Los Angeles King Coach Pat Quinn had been barred from coaching only at Vancouver for three years, not banned from coaching elsewhere in the league.
Quinn was expelled from the league Jan. 9 when it was discovered that while still coaching the Kings he had signed a contract and accepted a \$100,000 payment to become president and general manager of the Vancouver Canucks.
On Tuesday, the office of John Ziegler, the league president, said that an announcement Friday "inadvertently indicated Mr. Quinn is suspended from coaching in the NHL until the start of training camp 1990-91. The suspension is applicable only to coaching for the Vancouver club."

College Top-20 Ratings

Rank	Team	W	L
1	Notre Dame	29	16
2	Michigan	28	17
3	North Carolina	27	18
4	Indiana	26	19
5	Cleveland	25	20

College Top-20 Ratings

Rank	Team	W	L
1	Notre Dame	29	16
2	Michigan	28	17
3	North Carolina	27	18
4	Indiana	26	19
5	Cleveland	25	20

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ESORTS & GUIDES	ESORTS & GUIDES	ESORTS & GUIDES	ESORTS & GUIDES
*****GENEVA BEST ESCORT SERVICE 022/21 03 40	*****ZURICH** ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634	*****ZURICH** ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634	*****ZURICH** ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634
*****MADRID ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634	*****MADRID ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634	*****MADRID ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634	*****MADRID ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634
*****MADRID ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634	*****MADRID ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634	*****MADRID ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634	*****MADRID ESCORT SERVICE 01/242 0634

POSTCARD The 'Urban Submarines'

By Eleanor Blau
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Kyle York considers himself an "urban submarine." "I intend to find ways to get around New York without ever stepping outside," declares York, an advertising man, who darts through building lobbies when he cannot drive underground.

Many share his purpose. Impelled by winter storms, or pedestrian gridlock, or the pleasures of discovery, people are burrowing all over town.

"I don't like to bundle up and I move around a lot in my job," said Bob Schwartz, a fabric salesman, who reaches appointments on "miserable, rainy days" by scuttling beneath the garment district.

"Avoiding crowds is one of the ways to survive in New York," said Barry Lewis, a tour guide, who escapes include a midblock march through buildings from Fifth Avenue to the Trump Tower. And Gene Russanoff, a lawyer, feels savvy making his indoor way from Chambers and Church Streets to the gates of Battery Park. "On snowy, bitter days," he added, "this arcane knowledge comes in very handy."

In Manhattan — the best borough for burrowing — aficionados miss the tunnel under 33rd Street from Avenue of the Americas to Seventh Avenue. It has been shut since 1980 for renovations, which are not expected to begin before next year. And lobby waylaiders find this or that door locked, presumably for security. But the main catacombs have stayed pretty much intact. Rockefeller Center's can take a traveler from 47th to 53rd Streets, and Grand Central's from 41st to 46th. The cavernous IND subway leads — without a fare — from 35th to 40th Streets beneath Avenue of the Americas, and from Chambers Street to the World Trade Center, which has its own labyrinth. However, negotiating their intricacies and more or less linking them with building lobbies — can dampen the excitement.

"You have to be chutpah," Schwartz, the fabric salesman, explained as he showed some of his underground ways. Arriving in Pennsylvania Station from his home in Rockville Centre, New York, he passed at a seemingly thriving Martinson Coffee House in the main concourse. Commuters stream into it — but don't stop.

Schwartz noted, joining them in a brick, winding wall past tables of breakfasters, through the opposite door to a passageway. A right turn, then another and voila, a service elevator that leads to No. 1 Penn Plaza.

"I don't want to walk with 1,000 people," Schwartz explained, continuing — well, outside, but only long enough to reach the 33rd Street entrance of Macy's. Past men's shirts, a right toward cosmetics, and out on Broadway and 35th, but for only a few steps, to descend to the IND line. And then — an underground walk to 40th and Avenue of the Americas.

"You could skateboard here," he suggested before plunging into a long, wide passageway walled in white tile under the Avenue of the Americas.

Ambience can affect his choice particularly above ground, he said, noting that "there's usually sculpture in 104 West 40th. There are lobbies that are gorgeous."

Also swayed by aesthetics is Justin Ferrate, a tour guide, who notes that diving and dashing do not always save you time. "I call them longcuts," said Ferrate, who strides from the Villard Houses on Madison Avenue and 50th Street "like I own them."

Russanoff, a lawyer for a public interest group, sometimes passes through the Woolworth Building to enjoy its mosaic, although it is not the most efficient way from his law firm to the World Trade Center. He also detours just to explore, he said, leading the way to the Chambers Street end of an IND passageway for a nine-block walk to the center. Continuing into its No. 1 lobby and through it to the Vista International Hotel, he emerged briefly on West Street near Liberty Street. Then Russanoff disappeared into a covered walkway to arrive in triumph in Battery Park City.

For Russanoff, "Part of the thrill is seeing how far you can go into somebody's city. You can't go here." Or, as Lewis, the tour guide, put it, "If somebody on the other end says 'What are you doing here?' you deal with that. You have to have a certain amount of tenacity. There's no such thing as a closed door."

Russell Baker will be back Friday.

The Electricity Of Neeme Järvi

'The only way you need to talk is through the hands; the music must feel comfortable.'

By Andrew Clark

GÖTEBORG, Sweden — Estonian-born, Russian-trained, and American-based, Neeme Järvi spends most of his time conducting symphony orchestras in Sweden and Scotland. When the Soviet authorities allowed him to emigrate from Estonia in 1980, Järvi's name was unknown in the West. Seven years later, he has established a reputation in Europe and the United States for his wide-ranging musical sympathies, and his gift for drawing performances of vitality and spontaneity from the orchestras he conducts.

Much of that reputation is based on his prolific output of recordings, currently running at about 25 a year. But Järvi's popularity with rank-and-file orchestral musicians stems not just from the lucrative commercial contracts he brings; they also value his visits as a break from routine. Dapper, amusing and capable of charming the orchestra as much as the audience, he knows what he wants from the music, and how to get it with the minimum of fuss.

Over the next six weeks, Järvi, 48, will be breaking new ground as he takes the Göteborg Symphony Orchestra on its first tour abroad. When he became its principal conductor in 1982, the orchestra rarely moved outside its home territory. In the intervening years it has negotiated a sponsorship deal enabling an increase in personnel from 80 to 100, toured the United States, won several prizes for its complete Sibelius recordings and landed a long-term contract to record Deutsche Grammophon.

Järvi's effect on the Göteborg Scottish National Orchestra, which he joined as musical director in 1984, has been broadly similar. He is credited with improving the orchestra's sound and the size of its audiences, and has plunged into the major choral repertoire and heavily scored late Romanticism to considerable acclaim.

Järvi says the energy he has expended on all these projects is in part a reaction to the limited opportunities of his earlier career. His pedigree is a unique play-off between the two worlds. His father, a composer, was one of the three Baltic republics annexed by the Soviet Union after World War II. After choosing music as a career, Järvi's second home became the Leningrad Philharmonic, whose rehearsals and concerts he attended compulsively during his training under Nikolai Markovitch at the Leningrad State Conservatory.

In the 20 years after his return to the Estonian capital, Tallinn, Järvi held almost every conducting post his home country could offer, and was also active as a composer. "I was not allowed to travel abroad. The musicians in my orchestra never had a chance to see or hear other styles and improve their own standards. Salaries were low, musical instruments old, and we couldn't make recordings. The ceiling for artistic fulfillment was low. Worst of all, it was the politicians who dictated what we should play."

Järvi's emigration — he is now an American citizen and lives with his wife, Lilla, and their three children in New Jersey — has allowed him to fulfill most of his artistic dreams. But there are new battles to be fought. He is



Järvi: "Think of what will excite the musicians."

proud to be Estonian, said to be persons not grata in his homeland, and indignant that orchestral managements in the West regard him as Soviet in origin. Guest engagements with the major German and Austrian orchestras have been slow to materialize. "They seem to think I'm some kind of Russian émigré or exile, and it hurts a bit" — and the Metropolitan Opera has found him useful only for Russian classics like "Eugene Onegin" and "Khovanshchina." Järvi is quick to point out that in his 13 years as opera chief at Tallinn, he conducted only one Russian opera, devoting practically all his time to Verdi, Puccini and Richard Strauss.

In his concert work, however, he has never hidden his love and faith for the Russian symphonic repertoire, and he has used his growing reputation to champion lesser-known Scandinavian composers like Franz Berwald, Johan Severin Swendsen and Vilhelm Stenhammar, as well as some of his Estonian compatriots.

In Sweden he has just finished recording the complete orchestral music of Eduard Tubin (1905-1983), an Estonian whose symphonic output Järvi puts on equal terms with Sibelius and Prokofiev, and his programs in Scotland this season have included music

Globe Theatre Victory

The council of the London borough of Southwark has given planning permission for the American actor and director Sam Wanamaker to start his £13 million (about \$20 million) project to rebuild William Shakespeare's Globe Theatre on its original site on the south bank of the River Thames. The council had wanted to use the unmarked site for housing. Last June, Southwark council agreed to drop its objections after a court action, but planning permission had not, until now, been forthcoming. "I faltered a lot of times, but I never gave up hope," Wanamaker, 67, said. "I always believed we would win in the end." A spokesman for Wanamaker's International Shakespeare Globe Centre said foundation work on the 1,000-seat Globe would begin in July. He added: "The plan is to have the new Globe ready by April 1992, with an opening on April 23 that year — Shakespeare's birthday."

Prince Edward, who recently resigned from the Royal Marines, has been named patron of the British National Youth Theatre. The 22-year-old prince, youngest child of Queen Elizabeth II, will not be involved in running the amateur company, Buckingham Palace said. However, Edward, who acted in several student productions as an undergraduate at Cambridge University, will be invited to be closely involved in the company's activities and productions, said Bryan Forbes, president of the theatre.

Fidel Castro, 60, who gave up smoking in 1985 to boost a health campaign, says he still dreams of smoking the big cigars that became part of his image. Castro told a gathering at the residence of the Spanish ambassador in Havana last week that he sometimes dreams about cigars but that he pledges not to smoke again in the end. According to a tape recording of his remarks obtained by Reuters, Castro said: "Three times I've dreamed that I am smoking. In fact, just last night I dreamed that suddenly I had a big cigar in my hand, then I said, 'Holy mackerel.' And I let fly a big exclamation: 'I'm smoking, by golly.'"

Paul Simon, who was criticized for recording parts of his album "Graceland" in South Africa, has been removed from the list of artists who have broken the United Nations cultural boycott against Pretoria. "Mr. Simon sent us a letter promising he would not play in South Africa," said the register, "and we have taken his name off the register," said Amer Arana, senior political adviser for the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid in New York. Simon was included for going to South Africa in 1985 and recording a half-dozen songs for "Graceland" with black musicians in the country. The musicians were paid tiny sums, and Simon has since been on several of them to the United States to perform. Simon last first share three-continent tour in Los Angeles, which includes a short tour of South African musicians.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES
AWAIT YOU INSIDE TODAY'S PAGE 5
READ OUR INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

ANNOUNCEMENTS
LISTENING VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR 1987
English speaking people needed for 1987. 24th recruitment session of 1987 on Wed. Feb. 4 at American Church, 25 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10013. Tel. 212-695-1515. For 1987-88. Tel. 212-695-1515.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
MORE THAN 300 PART-TIME COURSES FOR ADULTS IN THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF BUSINESS. Courses in Accounting, Management, Marketing, Sales, and more. Free information. Call 1-800-333-3333. Tel. 212-695-1515.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
USA DIVORCE IN 14 DAYS. No trial, no court, no lawyers. Free information. Call 1-800-333-3333. Tel. 212-695-1515.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SUN, N.Y. TIMES - Europe delivery. Write Kayser, P.O. 2, 10001 Brooklyn, N.Y. 11219.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE FRENCH PROVINCES COTE D'AZUR, Cagnes-sur-Mer, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE MONACO COTE D'AZUR, Monaco, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE MONTE CARLO COTE D'AZUR, Monaco, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE PARIS & SUBURBS PARIS, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE SWITZERLAND Switzerland, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE PARIS AREA FURNISHED PARIS, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE FRENCH PROVINCES COTE D'AZUR, Cagnes-sur-Mer, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE MONACO COTE D'AZUR, Monaco, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE MONTE CARLO COTE D'AZUR, Monaco, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE PARIS & SUBURBS PARIS, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE SWITZERLAND Switzerland, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE PARIS AREA FURNISHED PARIS, 100 sq. m. modern villa, 3 bedrooms, swimming pool, garden, sea view. Call 01 47 77 76 77.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED 16th Floor, 2 bedrooms, living, dining, study, 2 baths, 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	PARIS AREA FURNISHED 16th Floor, 2 bedrooms, living, dining, study, 2 baths, 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.
8TH ST. AUGUSTIN Large apartment 677 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	UNIQUE NEAR EIFFEL TOWER, 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.
IN A FAMOUS BUILDING The Clarendon Residence, 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	AT HOME IN PARIS APARTMENT FOR RENT ON SALE, 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.
AGENCY CHAMPS ELYSEES 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	EMBASSY SERVICE YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS, 45.62.78.99.

International Business Message Center

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES NATIONAL DISTRIBUTOR Automotive Direct Marketing, 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES LONG TERM SWISS FRANCHISE 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES ARTISTIC BRONZE factory 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	BUSINESS SERVICES U.S. INCOME TAX 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	BUSINESS SERVICES INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES NATIONAL DISTRIBUTOR Automotive Direct Marketing, 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES LONG TERM SWISS FRANCHISE 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	BUSINESS SERVICES U.S. INCOME TAX 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	BUSINESS SERVICES INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.	BUSINESS SERVICES INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT 100 sq. m. Call 01 47 77 76 77.